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TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 45

JANUARY 18, 1934

No. 20



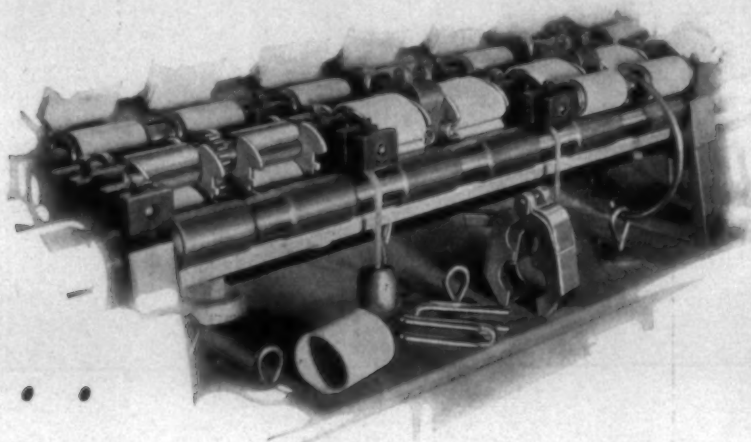
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TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 45—No. 20

JANUARY 18, 1934

Defends Mills Against Charges of Profiteering and Price Fixing

A STRONG DEFENSE against charges that the textile industry had taken advantage of higher costs brought by operation under the code and by the imposition of processing taxes to fix prices at profiteering levels was made last week by George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, and W. Ray Bell, secretary of the Cotton Textile Merchants' Association. Both testified at a hearing on price advances held by the National Recovery Administration.



Mr. Bell defended the recommendations made by his association as to labor costs to be added to the prices of merchandise following the adoption of the cotton code. He asserted that these recommendations were not the work of an "illegal price fixing combination," inasmuch as they offered and were intended to afford a basis for adjustment of prices under existing contracts which had been already fixed at the time the contracts in question were made and which could be changed only with the consent and co-operation of the buyers.

He said: "I am convinced that the recommendations which are made the subject of this investigation were in fact a most important factor in the success and orderly administration of the cotton textile code at its very inception and that their country-wide voluntary acceptance by the buyers in our primary markets presents convincing proof of their fairness and of the sound judgment of the men in the industry who formulated them."

Mr. Sloan reviewed at length the various factors that have advanced prices of cotton textiles, insisting that the mills have not profiteered under the recovery program, but on the other hand were forced to accept conditions which sharply increased their operating costs at a time when they had large contracts taken at low prices which they were forced to readjust in order to avert disaster. He said in part:

"I deny categorically the charge that the industry has made use of, or could if it had so desired have made use, of the conditions prevailing during the past ten months to profiteer on the public. On the contrary it has diligently sought, through the machinery provided under the National Recovery Act, to eliminate the conditions which create at one time a possible incentive to try to profiteer and at another a temptation to ruinous price-cutting. It has sought only a stabilization of the conditions under which it operates, so as to insure both a living wage to the capital invested in it, and the economic welfare of those dependent upon and those supplied by it.

"The truth of the matter is that the attitude of looking at the price of an article solely from the standpoint of whether it constitutes a larger or a smaller fraction of a dollar, and because it constitutes a smaller fraction it is therefore a better price, is fundamentally fallacious. When goods are purchased by a consumer at a price which does not afford a reasonable wage to labor, a reasonable return on the capital devoted to its production, a reasonable reward for management, all taking into account the risks of business and the fluctuations in employment of labor and capital in the enterprise, then the buyer is getting to some extent something for nothing. It may be true that there is in this country a tendency to seek to get something for nothing at the expense of others, but it should be recognized as a vice and not a virtue. It is fundamentally unsound from the standpoint of morals—it is fundamentally unsound from the standpoint of economics. It is destructive of the interests of the consumer in his capacity of laborer, manager or investor.

"If the word 'profiteering' were a proper word to use in any of these discussions of the results of the unguided interplay of economic forces, it might fairly be said that what we have been through for the last four years and have not yet emerged from is a period of 'profiteering' by the buyer in getting his requirements satisfied for less than a fair competitive price and at the expense of individuals, both managers, owners and wage-earners.

"The cotton textile industry has had its share of these results and these experiences which have been common to industry at large throughout the country. Some way or another, these ravages have got to be repaired and, further, industry is faced with new demands for capital. With the increased costs of labor, the increased costs of raw material, with taxes such as the processing tax, laid directly upon the operation of the mills, the actual amount of capital which needs to be employed in the operation is necessarily increased. If improvements in processes are to continue so that there can be some restoration of the construction and machinery in industry, there have to be funds for such replacements with improved equipment. Now where are the funds or financing these needs of the industry to come from? Unless the industry is operating on a stabilized and profitable basis, they cannot be expected to come from either investors or as loans from banks. It is not healthy for resort to be had to the Government for such loans. Its burdens are heavy enough in taking care of the unemployed and of

other demands upon it which are already burdening it to the breaking point. The sound economic course is for the industry to restore gradually the ravages of these years of disaster and to meet the new demands which have been placed upon it for working capital out of the ordinary sources of business credit and out of its current earnings. But we have got to have current earnings to make ordinary sources of credit available.

"It should never be lost sight of for an instant that if the National Recovery Administration is to perform its purpose successfully, it must operate to restore the normal functioning of credit which has withered and dried up during the last years due to the destructive effects of the mechanism I have outlined.

"This is no time to attempt to annihilate the small concerns which are now laboring under the increased costs, imposed by the National Recovery Administration and by the processing tax upon which communities are dependent and which in normal times have a perfectly good economic function to perform.

"The Government has the taxing power. If there are inequalities in profit, that taxing power is adequate to reach those inequalities. There will be nothing to tax unless the industry as a whole is earning.

"The matters dealt with in the present inquiry which affect the cotton textile industry generally, as distinguished from certain complaints against individual manufacturers, seemed to be based *first*, on action recommended in certain branches of the industry to deal with the problem of increased costs occasioned by the National Recovery Act on goods delivered after the code went into effect pursuant to contracts made prior to that date, which action, it is charged, "constitutes illegal price-fixing combinations;" *second*, on some not very clearly defined theory that the price advance prior to and after the adoption of the code was due in part at least to speculative activities of members of the industry, with the result that there was a temporary and undue increase in the manufacturers' measured by that which prevailed in 1929; and *third*, on the theory that the increase of stocks and decrease of orders experienced recently in the industry should have been dealt with by greater price concessions rather than by the temporary further limitations upon machine hours of operation which have been made effective to bring productive capacity into better balance with demand.

"When the National Recovery Act was under discussion, it was generally recognized that it would be equitable that such increased costs should be borne by the purchaser where contracts for future delivery had been entered into on the old basis. This led to the insertion in the Cotton Textile Code, with the approval of the Administrator and the President, of the following Article expressly recognizing this principle:

"VII. Where the costs of executing contracts entered into in the cotton textile industry prior to the presentation to Congress of the National Industrial Recovery Act are increased by the application of the provisions of that Act to the industry, it is equitable and promotive of the purposes of the Act that appropriate adjustments of such contracts to reflect such increased costs be arrived at by arbitral proceedings or otherwise, and the Cotton Textile Industry Committee, the applicant for this code,

is constituted an agency to assist in effecting such adjustments."

"The same principle was embodied in the President's Re-employment Agreement or 'Blanket Code,' and the necessity of adjustments of this character has all along been recognized as an essential feature of the recovery program.

"When subsequently the provisions of the code were formulated it was clear that there would be a great increase in costs occasioned by the shortening of working hours, the limitation of machine hours and the increases in wages therein provided for. The application of the principles laid down in Section VII of the code and embodied in the prevailing form of contract presented a problem of enormous difficulty at the very outset of the administration of the code which, if not met on broad lines by the industry, threatened to disrupt the whole primary buying market. Deliveries were being made daily, after the code became effective, under contracts previously entered into; and it was essential to have immediately some general basis for determining and in-

voicing to the buyer the necessary additional charges which would appeal to both buyer and seller as being a fair way of dealing with the situation.

"It was from the nature of the case impossible in each individual instance to determine with mathematical exactness the exact increase of costs involved in carrying out the particular contract, since this would involve determining, with respect to each unit of goods delivered under the contract, what amount of work had actually been done thereon prior to and after the code went into effect, and the extent to which, with respect to that unit, the cost of producing the same had been affected by the code provisions.

"The points which I desire to make clear are, *first*, that some such method of adjustment was essential in order to prevent a condition of chaos in the industry generally, a condition which would have borne with particular severity upon the smaller mills by plac-

ing them at an unfair competitive disadvantage with their stronger rivals; and *second*, that the methods adopted have obviously met with general acceptance and approval by both buyers and sellers, as is demonstrated by the fact that the arbitral machinery contemplated by Section VII of the code for dealing with differences arising thereunder has been invoked, if at all, only to a very limited extent.

"The intimation in the complaint that the manufacturing margins (i.e., the difference between the price received by the cotton manufacturer for his goods and the cost of his raw material on the same date) enjoyed by the industry generally in 1929 reflected a fair measure of prosperity, is wholly contrary to the facts established by statistics which are readily available.

"For instance, figures provided by the U. S. Treasury Department, covering corporation income tax returns for 1929, filed by concerns whose predominant activity is classified under manufacture of cotton goods (including the reports of 907 active corporations) indicate that net income less net deficit for all these corporations totalled \$22,017,000 for the year. At the close of 1929 there were in place in the industry approximately 34,500,000 spindles. Thus this figure indicates a net profit of but 64 cents per spindle for the year. Replacement cost in



Geo. A. Sloan

1929 for a standard mill property with all machinery, equipment and working capital necessary to support a spindle has been estimated by one of the leading cotton mill construction engineers of the country as varying (depending upon the character of product manufactured) from \$54.50 to \$77.75 per spindle. If we regard a median between these figures as a fair average, the foregoing profit per *active* spindle would thus be equivalent to a profit of less than 1 per cent on the replacement value of the industry. If the losses of *inactive* plants had entered into the available figures it is extremely doubtful whether any profit at all would have been realized. It is true that cotton mills are, as a rule, undercapitalized. While we have had insufficient time to determine the actual stated capitalization per spindle for the industry, an estimate of \$30 per spindle would doubtless be on the low side. At this figure an average of 64 cents profit per spindle year represents an earning of $2\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. Was there, therefore, any incentive in 1929 for invest in cotton mill property?

"So far as manufacturing margins are concerned the figures for print cloth fabrics should be especially significant, inasmuch as this class of fabric is one of the most staple and widely produced in the cotton textile industry and therefore has become something of a market barometer. Taking yearly averages of the monthly average margins (except in 1924, 1925, and part of 1926, when month-end figures were used) for the three most common constructions, the print cloth manufacturing margins appear as follows:

1924.....	16. c	1929.....	15.2c
1925.....	17.9c	1930.....	14. c
1926.....	18. c	1931.....	12.7c
1927.....	18.2c	1932.....	10.3c
1928.....	17.0c	1933.....	14.9c

"Corresponding figures for narrow sheetings—another of the most widely produced varieties of product in this industry—are as follows:

1924.....	9.7c	1929.....	9.4c
1925.....	11.3c	1930.....	9.3c
1926.....	13.2c	1931.....	7.9c
1927.....	12.2c	1932.....	7.0c
1928.....	9.6c	1933.....	10.2c

"Certainly the foregoing margins indicate nothing approaching a phenomenally satisfactory position in this industry in 1929 nor do they indicate an over-exploitation of the situation in 1933 when it is borne in mind that these manufacturing margins must pay for all labor costs, all overhead costs (including taxes, insurance, interest, depreciation, salaries, office expense, village and welfare costs) as well as costs for supplies, repairs, power, fuel, etc., and provide a return on invested capital.

"Shortly after the incoming of the New Administration on March 4, 1933, certain changes in buying sentiment developed, which caused a tendency toward higher prices for the products of the industry. The so-called Black Bill had been introduced and had passed the Senate, and was believed to have some chance of being enacted by the House, which would have reduced working hours in manufacturing plants to 30 per week,

and it was recognized that such legislation would have had the necessary effect of greatly increasing costs in cotton textile mills where normal working hours ran from 48 to 60 or more per week.

"There also developed what for want of a better term may be described as an "inflation psychology," which led many buyers to believe that the purchase and accumulation of goods and commodities was desirable. The executive committee of the Cotton-Textile Institute on May 8th had unanimously adopted a resolution recommending the universal establishment of a limitation of 40 hours employment per week and a limitation on machine operation of 80 hours per week, which recommendation was adopted without dissent by the directors of the Institute. This fact was widely known throughout the primary markets as early as May 12th. These conditions, all of which indicated higher costs of producing cotton textile fabrics and higher prices therefore, together with the later development of the President's recovery program and the resultant stimulation of business activity, naturally affected the market for these fabrics. During early May and June, 1933, the volume of orders increased, accumulated stocks of manufacturers were gradually reduced, and the competitive bidding of buyers for goods (in which no doubt there was a considerable speculative element, due to the reasons I have mentioned) led inevitably to an increase of prices.

"Moreover, the price of cotton was rising rapidly during this period, and this is always a signal for advances in the prices of cloth and yarn manufactured therefrom. The average price of the type of cotton used by print cloth mills, for February, 1933, stood at 6.7c, delivered at the mill, rising in March to 7c, in April to 7.6c, in May to 9.1c, in June to 10.1c and in July to 11.5c, a total increase of the monthly average, during this period, of practically 72 per cent. This rising price of cotton was also causing an increasing loss for waste (in cents per pound) owing to the fact that the waste loss is proportional to the cotton cost.

"This increase in prices of course inured to the benefit of the manufacturers in that they were able to dispose, on increasingly better terms, of their stocks on hand, and enabled them with respect to their current production to effect certain wage increases which naturally were again reflected in prices, most mills having made one, and many mills two such increases, usually of at least 10 per cent, between March and mid-July.

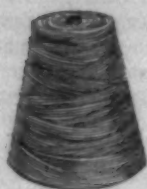
"I want to emphasize that in any comparison of manufacturing margins, the fact must be stressed that such margins after the code, as compared with those prevailing prior to its inception, must cover any increase, due to the provisions of the code, in the items of manufacturing costs to which I have previously referred, before there would be left any increment for profit. The establishment of minimum wages under the terms of the code resulted, in many quarters—in fact throughout the major portion of the industry—in increasing the weekly earnings of cotton textile operatives. Moreover, the code provides that the work week of employees shall not exceed 40 hours and specifies that for this briefer work period no operative shall receive a less wage

(Continued on Page 27)



Combed Yarn Mills to Curtail Output

GENERAL JOHNSON, Administrator of the National Recovery Administration, has approved of the following requirements, effective January 15, 1934, for reduction in machine hours in the combed sales yarn industry, including spindles operated by mercerizing plants, thread manufacturers and also including spindles engaged in the manufacture of sales yarn in gne goods mills:



COMBED YARN MILLS

"Pursuant to the recommendations of the Cotton Textile Code Authority under Section VI of the Cotton Textile Code, approved by the Administrator December 1, 1933, providing for procedure for temporary changes in the limitation of hours of operation of productive machinery to meet particular conditions arising in particular groups of the industry, it is required that—

"For a period of seven weeks, beginning January 15, 1934, and ending March 3, 1934, no spinning spindle in the cotton textile industry, wherever located, operating on the production of any type of combed yarn for sale as such, with the single exception of spindles producing yarn for eventual use in the manufacture of rubber tires (all such spindles comprising the productive machinery of the Combed Sales Yarn Group of the Industry) shall be operated during any week within such period in excess of 70 per cent of the maximum hours of weekly operation otherwise permissible for such productive machinery under Section III of the Cotton Textile Code as approved by the President on July 16, 1933, provided that the above period may be shortened by the Code Authority with the concurrence of the Government representatives thereon, or that such restriction of hours of operation may likewise be reduced at any time during the period as changing conditions may warrant. It is further required that, during the period when temporary limitation is in effect, no weaving mill, carded yarn mill, knitting mill, thread manufacturer or mercerizing establishment shall operate spindles in the production of any type of combed yarn for sale as such, other than yarn for eventual use in the manufacture of rubber tires, which were not employed in spinning combed yarn for such sale at some time during the 90 days prior to January 1, 1934.

MERCERIZING PLANTS

"Pursuant to the recommendation of the Cotton Textile Code Authority under Section VI of the Cotton Textile Code, approved by the Administrator December 1, 1933, providing for procedure for temporary changes in the limitation of hours of operation of productive machinery to meet particular conditions arising in particular groups of the industry, it is required that—

"For a period of seven weeks, beginning January 15, 1934, and ending March 3, 1934, no spinning spindle, owned by a mercerizing company, operating on the production of combed yarn for further processing in its own mercerizing establishment, shall be operated during such period for a total number of hours in excess of the equivalent of 75 per cent of the maximum hours of operation which would otherwise be permitted by the Cotton Textile Code as approved by the President on July 16, 1933, for such a seven-week period, provided that this

period may be shortened by the Code Authority with the concurrence of the Government representatives thereon, or that such restriction of hours of operation may likewise be reduced at any time during the period as changing conditions may warrant.

THREAD MILLS

"Pursuant to the recommendation of the Cotton Textile Code Authority under Section VI of the Cotton Textile Code, approved by the Administrator December 1, 1933, providing for procedure for temporary changes in the limitation of hours of operation of productive machinery to meet particular conditions arising in particular groups of the industry, it is required that—

"For a period of seven weeks, beginning January 15, 1934, and ending March 3, 1934, no spinning spindle owned by a thread producer, operating on the production of combed yarn to be sold by such thread producer as thread, shall be operated during such period a total number of hours in excess of the equivalent of 75 per cent of the maximum hours of operation which would otherwise be permitted by the Cotton Textile Code, as approved by the President on July 16, 1933, for such a seven-week period, provided that the above period may be shortened by the Code Authority with the concurrence of the Government representatives thereon, or that such restriction of hours of operation may likewise be reduced at any time during the period as changing conditions may warrant. It is further required that, during the period that such temporary limitation is in effect, no weaving mill, carded yarn mill, combed yarn mill, knitting mill or mercerizing establishment shall operate spindles in the production of any type of finished thread to be sold direct to the trade for sewing purposes which were not employed in spinning thread for such sale at some time during the 90 days prior to January 1, 1934."

The above recommendations of the Cotton Textile Code Authority, now having been approved by the Administrator, have the same force and effect as any other provisions of the Code.



Textile Institute and Style Show

Textile students of North Carolina State College, at a recent meeting of the Topkins Textile Society, elected officers and mapped preliminary plans for their annual Textile Exposition and Style Show which will be held about the middle of April.

The officers elected were as follows:

Superintendent, G. T. Gardner, Grifton, N. C.; assistant superintendent, W. A. Blackwood, Cooleemee, N. C.; foreman of yarn manufacture, T. L. Ritchie, Gastonia, N. C.; assistant foreman of yarn manufacture, H. D. Whitener, Gastonia, N. C.; foreman of weaving, H. M. Foy, Jr., Mt. Airy, N. C.; assistant foreman of weaving, G. W. Horne, Mt. Gilead, N. C.; foreman of designing, P. W. McCollum, Wentworth, N. C.; assistant foreman of designing, R. L. Poovey, Statesville, N. C.; foreman of dyeing, T. S. Blackwood, Cooleemee, N. C.; assistant foreman of dyeing, J. J. Griffith, Jr., Knersville, N. C.; foreman of knitting, D. A. Brannon, Rockingham, N. C.; assistant foreman of knitting, E. L. Bolick, Hickory.

BEWARE OF



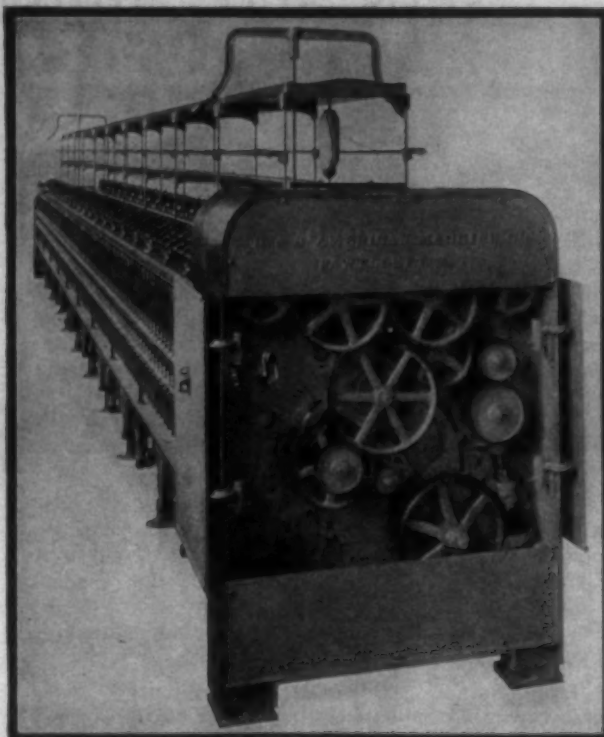
VIBRATION!

In the earthquake we see vibration in its worst form.

Vibration in textile spinning machinery is, of course, far less violent, but for that very reason more insidious. It wears out bearings prematurely and reduces the life of rings and travelers. This results in increased cost of upkeep, shorter machine life and increased production cost due to an excessive number of ends down.

H & B Spinning Frames have always been very sturdily built to reduce vibration to a minimum and the new Model B is no exception to the rule. It has the modern, heavy, box type head end with all gears extra wide faced. Samsons also are designed to provide extra strong, rigid support for the machine.

The creel (metal bound) is built with upright side rods which are securely bolted through the deck board to cast iron cross girts. Thrust of builder motion is carried on special ball bearing and collar. Ring rails are of the interlocking type, jointed at the lifting rod head. Spindles are designed for heavy duty with large oil capacity base and can be furnished with roller bearings if desired. Superpolished rings allow for higher speeds and longer traveler life.



While minimizing vibration and its effects, the Model B also offers all other modern improvements as listed herewith.

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MODEL B

SPINNING FRAME

Neps and Similar Imperfections in Cotton*

INTRODUCTION

TO any one concerned with the growing, ginning, marketing, and spinning of cotton, neps constitute a problem of great importance, for the presence of these tangled knots of fibers in ginned lints and yarns influences the quality and value of these materials. The presence of neps in the yarn is a serious problem. When woven into cloth, a neppy yarn produces a fabric with many imperfections. Frequently the neps do not dye properly and therefore appear as light specks on a dark background; or, even if properly dyed, they produce irregularities that may be very conspicuous.

In order to spin a yarn of good quality as economically as possible, it is necessary that the manufacturing machinery be in good condition, properly adjusted, and efficiently operated. It is equally necessary that the cotton lint selected be of high spinning quality, and neps are one of several factors determining the spinning quality, and therefore the value, of raw cotton.

A neppy lint presents many problems to the cotton manufacturer. If the neps are not to appear in the finished yarn, they must be removed and their removal is difficult and frequently impossible to accomplish. Moreover, the attempts to extract neps during the carding and combing processes remove, at the same time, a certain

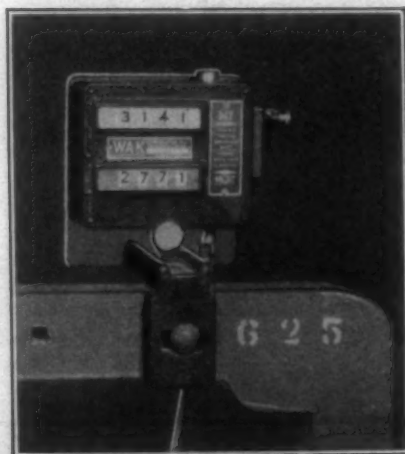
quantity of good fiber, thus increasing the percentage of visible waste and the cost of production. In addition, neps may be more or less responsible for the end breakage that occurs during spinning. The resulting machine stoppage entails an increase in labor costs.

Neppiness in ginned lint is one of several quality elements involved in the standardization and utilization of cotton that are induced by ginning or its associated processes. Neps in ginned lint are usually considered evidence of bad spinning practices. Poorly ginned lint is described as having "poor preparation" or as being "gin damaged." Gin-damaged cotton is very undesirable. It contains excessive waste and presents manufacturing difficulties, thereby increasing production costs. Moreover, the yarn that is finally produced is likely to be irregular and weak.

Recent complaints made to the Department of Agriculture and elsewhere, by foreign and domestic manufacturers, allege that neppiness and poor preparation occur in American cotton more often than is necessary. These complaints concerning the quality of the American cotton crop, together with a need for more definite and extensive knowledge concerning the quality elements involved in the standardization of cotton for marketing purposes, impelled the Department of Agriculture to take the necessary steps to obtain all possible information pertaining to cotton quality and its improvement. The cotton ginning investigations of the Department, the major responsibilities of which are handled jointly by the Bureaus of Agricultural Engineering and Agricultural Economics,

*Extracts from a report by Norma L. Pearson, Assistant Cotton Technologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

WHO'S WHO WITH WAK



WAK Double Pick Counter installed on Draper Model E Loom

So many prominent and successful mills use WAK Counters that a complete list looks like a "Who's Who" of the Textile Industry.

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have been designed to obtain basic information that would be of assistance in formulating ways and means of improving the quality of the American cotton crop through the processes of conditioning, extracting, cleaning and ginning. An extensive study of neps and neplike structures has been undertaken as a fundamental part of the experimental ginning program.

IMPERFECTIONS IN COTTON

The classification of neps and similar structures developed as a result of this study has been entitled, for lack of a more inclusive term, a "nep classification." Thus the phrase "total nep content" includes the neplike structures as well as the tangled knots of fibers. However, for discussional purposes, the term nep is applied to small aggregates of fibers tangled together to a degree that is sufficient to allow the entire knot to be separated from the surrounding fiber mass.

The majority of the small imperfections occurring in ginned lints, slivers, rovings and yarns can be divided into two definite groups: Neps proper—which consist only of entangled fibers and fragments of seed coat with the fibers still attached. A small percentage of the imperfections fall outside these two groups. Occasionally knots are found that have been made by long fibers becoming tightly twisted around tiny fragments of seed coat or around bits of foreign matter such as leaf trash or the stellate hairs from the surface of the cotton plant. Other small particles have been found to be fragments from brittle, compressed fiber masses or from dried, diseased areas.

All of these imperfections have originated in some manner from the seed cotton itself; no foreign matter is included except the small particles around which fibers may have become tightly knotted.

COMPOSITION AND CLASSIFICATION

It is the current opinion that neps are made up chiefly of thin-walled fibers. Balls, Bowman, Butterworth, Clegg, Clegg and Harland, Monie and Walen observed that neps consist largely of thin-walled fibers with occasional mature or thick-walled fibers entangled with them. In the study here reported several thousand neps were examined, and although thin-walled fibers appeared most abundantly in the knots, other types of fibers were found to be entangled also. As a result of these observations it was concluded that a workable scheme for classifying neps could be developed by using the type or types of fibers entering into the composition of the individual neps as a basis for the classification.

To develop such a scheme it was necessary to decide upon a system for classifying the types of fibers that may be found in neps. A study of the fibers occurring on the seed and in the ginned lints of several cottons showed that it would be impracticable to attempt to make exact measurements for the purpose of classifying the fibers, but that it would be possible to divide roughly into three groups the bulk of the fibers that are removed from the seed by ginning, using as a basis for this division the degree to which the thickening of the secondary wall has taken place. This degree of thickening is defined by Pearce as the "wall thickness divided by the radius."

Classifying fibers according to thickness of fiber wall is the method most commonly used, although the classes have been variously named. For example, the Shirley Institute terms the three divisions normal cotton, thin-walled cotton, and immature or "dead" cotton. In this study the three groups are designated as: Thick-walled fibers, medium-walled fibers, and thin-walled fibers. In general, the thick-walled fibers have walls relatively thick in proportion to the ribbon width and have well-defined convolutions. Thin-walled fibers are usually transparent

(Continued on Page 24)

IN USE IN 16 COUNTRIES

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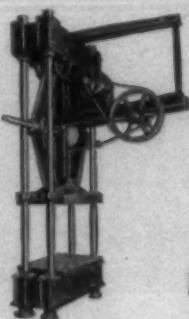
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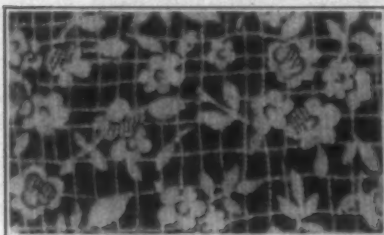
THE COTTON FABRIC STYLIST

A PAGE DEVOTED TO HIS PROBLEMS

by Harwood

They Like the Dark

Our visits to the cruise shows reveal a number of trends interesting to the cotton trade. One is the importance of patterned effects, prints especially being more prominent than in any past season. Another is the growing popularity of dark grounds. One hears a great deal about dark colors this year—discussions of what is selling always turn to this subject. It is too early to tell which color will lead, but at present brown and navy are about even, followed by black. Wine shades are registering, and Copenhagen blue, along with all other shades of deeper blues, looks promising.

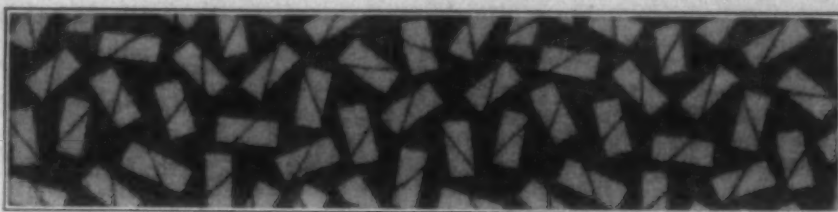


Printed Dimity

Dark ground patterns of tailored type are being shown for evening wear and for dresses of shirtwaist influence. There is a preference for shirting stripes, some of which have relief in geometric motifs and simple checks appearing in frosty contrast against dark surfaces. Dark-ground printed dimity is one of the season's surprises. Dresses of shirtwaist type made of this material are unusual and cool looking, and as well as being very good for sports wear, with proper accessories are acceptable for semi-dressy wear. Checked broadcloth, which is a favorite, has heeded this trend to dark grounds. Speaking of checks, they look promising for spring and may give some real competition to stripes and plaids.

Chemistry and Cotton

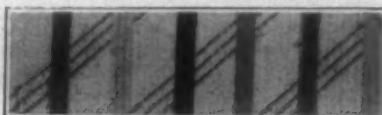
Chemically treated cottons are exciting the greatest interest this season, both in high-fashion and in volume merchandise.



Cotton Chiffon

Crinkled organdies were first to call attention to the many possibilities in giving fresh style impetus to traditional cottons. Now that permanent chemical finishes have been applied to voiles with considerable success, we may expect to hear a good deal about the 70 singles which have that rough crisp feel of chiffons and georgettes. Hand engraved roller prints are particularly effective on this material. Cottons which have taken on the characteristics of linen by means of a chemical process, are making a strong impression. Although moderately priced, these cotton-like linens have real style appeal, and in view of the high style interest in linens, will no doubt receive active promotion during the coming season.

The combination of chemical printing with roller printing is being taken up for resort merchandising and for next spring. One design that is proving successful is based on blocks scattered casually over the

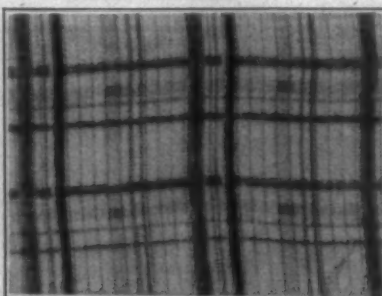


Printed Pique

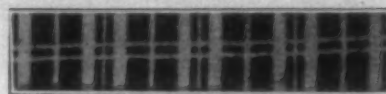
surface and then roller printed. In this case the motifs are magnified and done in vivid colors. However, not all colored patterns are done in combination printing, as some of the most delicate and interesting pattern effects are now achieved by a single chemical process.

The Satin Stripe

Piques continue in importance and are exerting influence upon cotton weave styling. As an example of this we have the pique voiles, which are highly regarded.



Printed Pique Voile



Printed Broadcloth

Another example of this influence is a lawn that is triple corded in the manner of a novelty pique, the cords having a satiny finish which gives the material added interest. The satin influence is spreading in cottons. Such established cottons as voiles and seersuckers take on a new aspect through its use. This trend is found to be expressed more in stripes than in weaves, and satin stripes are most effective when alternating with multicolored stripes, plaids or checks. The satin relief lends a certain elegance to sheers.

Spring Collection

In the Marshall Field & Co., wholesale, collection of cottons for the coming spring we find greater attention given to novelties



Dotted Swiss

with style appeal. A strong point is made of weave interest in grounds for prints. The crosswise ribs are most highly regarded. Striped weaves are shown in interesting variations. One is called Crepique, which, as its name intimates, is a cross between a crepe and fancy pique. Another, Duocord, alternates a woven colored stripe with ratine stripes in white.

Naturally, designs are simple, the prints seeking to bring out the weaves rather than subordinate them. As to patterns, both in novelty weaves and in prints, there is a marked preference for stripes, checks and plaids. Flowers appear in small precise treatments, the most attractive finding expression on dark surfaces. Chemically treated organdies are considered appropriate not only for evening fashions, but for tailored daytime frocks. In the more tailored effects, double printing is advocated. For example, they may be shadow plaided and then machine printed in brilliantly colored polka dots. The use of brilliant colors in this collection is a point of interest. They give designs fresh vitality.

Pick Counters--Past and Present

BY W. A. KENNEDY

Now that most mills have complete pick counter installations on their looms, or are seriously considering the matter, it might be interesting to reminisce a bit and review briefly the history of loom counters in the United States.

Like most of the worth while things, pick counters evolved from a rather crude and obscure beginning. Just when the first attempt to install counters on looms began is not clear, as several individuals and companies were working on this idea simultaneously. However, a real beginning was definitely in progress about twenty years ago, at which time some mills had rigged up a ratchet type lever counter on their looms, operating same by reciprocating motion. This experiment (Fig. 1) was not very successful or permanent. This counter could easily

This worked fairly well and was a considerable improvement over prior efforts but still lacked certain essentials necessary for complete success.

About this time the World War came along and added considerable impetus to the textile industry and also stimulated the desire for an improved loom yardage or pick counter. This challenge was answered by two separate and distinct types of pick counters; one employing a rotary type counter and driving it direct from the end of the cam or crankshaft (Fig. 4) by means of a forked coupling. The other style employed a worm drive, utilizing the slow speed of the camshaft and at the same time placing the counter high on the arch of the loom where it could be easily read. This type of installation is shown in Fig. 5 and is the one most used today.

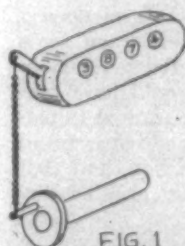


FIG. 1



FIG. 2



FIG. 3



FIG. 4

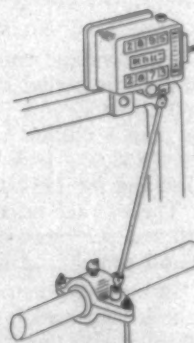


FIG. 5

be tampered with by pulling down on the connecting chain or link, and in addition, the reciprocating parts of the ratchet counter wore out very quickly.

About the same time that the ratchet type counter was tried out, another school of thought was experimenting and putting on the market a yardage counter made on the rotary principle and which was driven from the sand roll gear (Fig. 2). This type of installation was better than the ratchet counter but it was far from tamper-proof and the counter was not only hard to read but was very easily knocked off the loom by moving trucks and beams.

Next followed the installing of rotary counters high on arch of loom (Fig. 3) and driving same by means of a bicycle type chain and sprocket from the crankshaft.

This latter type of counter drive (worm drive) is furnished in single, double, reset or non-reset styles, each particular type offering certain distinct advantages which might appeal to the individual purchaser or mill management, depending more or less upon local conditions at each mill.

According to best available information, there are now in the South alone between two hundred and two hundred and twenty-five thousand pick counters in daily use. The majority of these pick counter installations have been closely observed by the writer and it is his frank opinion that regardless of type counter used, that is, whether single, double, reset or non-reset, that the average installation will pay for itself completely within from six to eighteen months.

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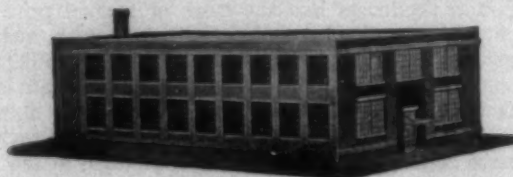
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Bankhead Explains Plan to Limit Cotton Ginnings



SENATOR JOHN H. BANKHEAD, of Alabama, who has introduced a bill to limit the amount of cotton ginned this year to 9,000,000 bales, has given a full explanation of his plan to the Senate Committee on Agriculture. He gave the explanation in the following statement:

"The object of the bill is two-fold," Senator Bankhead said in his explanation to the committee, first, "to reduce to normal size the abnormal excessive carry-over of cotton; second, to give effective application of the trade law of supply and demand so as to stabilize the price of cotton and to restore and maintain the price under that law to the place where it belongs in the price level of general commodities, and thereby reasonably assure to cotton producers a fair exchange price for the chief agricultural commodity in the cotton belt.

NOTES CARRY-OVER JUMP

"The average carry-over of American cotton during the pre-war period 1909-1914 was 3,132,000 bales. During 1928-1929 and 1929-1930 the average carry-over was less than 5 million bales. The carry-over for 1931-1932 was 8,868,000 bales. In 1933-1934 it was 12,982,000 bales, and for 1934-1935 is 11,597,000.

"The average price received by producers for the 1931 crop was 5.7 cents per pound, and the average for 1932 was 6.2 cents.

"Increase in consumption during 1933, coupled with the reduction which resulted from the plow-up program, and later with the 10 cents per pound loan plan, increased the price of cotton in 1933 to an average of approximately 9½ cents a pound. But for the 10 cents loan plan, it was generally believed in cotton trade circles that in view of the constantly increasing estimate in the size of the crop that the price would have gone down to around 7 cents a pound.

FARMERS WILL SEEK TO INCREASE OUTPUT

"In 1933 more cotton was harvested than in 1932. The result is that the only decrease in carryover is the amount of the increase in consumption. That increase will probably exceed 1 million bales.

"We will enter the next crop season with a carryover of more than double the normal average carryover, and with more than two-thirds of the entire year's supply ahead. No economist will claim that with such an abnormal supply, the price of cotton can reach its proper parity level, and cannot reach the level to which it would normally go if the supply had a fairer relation to the market demands.

"The administration is seeking a reduction of 40 per cent of last year's planted acreage of 40 million acres with the view of reducing the planted acreage to approximately 25 million acres. This will be a tremendous help in bringing about a reduction in the size of the crop, but for many reasons it will not, in my judgment, effectively accomplish the desired result.

"Cotton producers had the taste of a good price for cotton in 1933. Each co-operating producer is anxious to grow as many bales of cotton as possible under the acreage rental plan. There is nothing to restrain such action on the part of the farmers either legally or morally. Numerous methods may be resorted to, such as intensive cultivation, terracing lands, increase in the volume of fertilizer, the retention of the best growing cotton lands, and probably others.

"The rental contracts are based upon a schedule of prices applied to previous production per acre of the specific land. It is natural that the disposition of each producer while entering into the co-operative movement will be to make his individual contract comply with his best financial interest. With an attractive price for cotton in prospect, the tendency of producers will be to include in the 40 per cent reduction the poorest cotton producing lands and to plant to cotton the 60 per cent that is the best cotton producing land on the farm. It is probably true that in a majority of the cotton belt area each farm contains cultivated land which very greatly varies in its average production of cotton. The general application of this method would doubtless account for a variance of production of several million bales of cotton.

DETAILS OF PLAN SET FORTH

"The bill provides for an allotment to each State based upon the average for the last ten years. An allotment is made to each county on the same basis; the total allotment to counties being equal to the allotment to the State. Allotments are then made to each farm upon a basis of the average annual production of cotton for a fair representative period to be fixed by the secretary or upon a percentage of what each farm would have produced if all the cultivated land had been planted to cotton, or upon such other basis as is fair and just to all owners of land engaged in cotton production, and that will apply to all alike on the basis or classification adopted.

"Local agents will issue allotment certificates, and such certificates are transferable.

"An additional 3 per centum in the amount of cotton over the regular allotment is allotted to each county to be allotted to land owners for lands not previously used in cotton production or where for the last two years the proportion of the cultivated land planted to cotton has not exceeded 25 per centum.

"After 1934 the secretary, after satisfying himself that a sufficient number of the owners of land used in cotton production desire baleage control for any crop year, is authorized to ascertain from investigation of the available supply of cotton and the probable market requirements. The quantity of cotton that should be offered for sale in the market, and the amount so ascertained shall be apportioned as above stated.

"The bill provides for putting all ginnerers of cotton, public and private, under a license, and prohibiting them from ginning any cotton that is not covered by a producer's allotment certificate. Ginnerers are required to keep records of all cotton ginned, and penalties for ginning violations are provided.

"Examination of the records of the Department of Agriculture for 1890 down to this date shows that production and the price moved each year in opposite directions. When production went up, the price went down. When production went down, the price went up. These facts constitute an appeal to representatives of the mass of cotton producers in the cotton belt to afford some method by which these unnatural and injurious results may be avoided if such action can be accomplished through any reasonable form of legislation. It seems clear that without effective control of the quantity of cotton to be offered on the market, that it is impossible to adjust the supply to the demand."

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PERSONAL NEWS

George W. Turnipseed has resigned as superintendent of the Dadeville (Ala.) plant of the Alabama Cotton Mills Company.

Bill Loftis, formerly of the Poinsett Mills, Greenville, S. C., has become overseer weaving at the Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.

C. P. Dill has been promoted from overseer weaving, Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C., to superintendent of the Brandon plant at Woodruff, S. C.

H. Raiford Gaffney has been promoted to assistant general superintendent of the Sibley and Enterprise Manufacturing Companies, Augusta, Ga.

Percy Ellis, who has been assistant superintendent of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, Graniteville, S. C., has been appointed superintendent of the Sibley Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga.

W. O. Ruffin, formerly overseer of weaving at the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala., has become overseer weaving, slashing and drawing-in at the Bradford Mills, Prattville, Ala.

W. R. Barnett, formerly superintendent of the Clanton (Ala.) plant of Alabama Mills Company, is now superintendent and local manager of the Walcott and Campbell Spinning Company, Gulfport, Miss.

I. N. Dunn, who served 20 years as superintendent of the Santee Mills at Orangeburg and Bamberg, S. C., has accepted the position of general superintendent of the Hannah-Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

J. M. Bolt has been transferred from overseer weaving of the Brandon Mills, Woodruff, S. C., to a similar position with the same company at the mill in Greenville, S. C.

D. P. Poole has resigned as overseer weaving at the Opelika (Ala.) plant of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, and accepted the position of superintendent of the Dadeville (Ala.) plant of the Alabama Mills Company.

Harold T. Doty, from Philadelphia, has been appointed Southern representative for Bick & Co., Inc., of Reading, Pa., manufacturers of finishing soaps, oils and degumming agents and other specialties for textile mills. He will make headquarters at the Sheraton Hotel, High Point, N. C.

Walter Dillard, Jr., has resigned as superintendent of the Sibley Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga. Before leaving he was presented with a purse by his overseers and also received gifts from the employees in every department of the mill. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Southern Textile Association and one of the best known superintendents in the South.

George Woolley, well known sales representative of Charlotte, has been appointed factory representative in the Carolinas for the Crocker-Wheeler Company, Ampere, N. J. The company has manufactured generators and electric motors for 40 years and their products are widely used in the South. A number of mills in this section are equipped with Crocker-Wheeler products.



New plant of the Sonoco Products Company, located at Plainfield, N. J. The new factory, part of the Sonoco program of expansion during 1933, will enable the company to better serve its customers in the Northern and Eastern territory. The home plant and headquarters of the company are located at Hartsville, S. C., and the Canadian factory is at Brantford, Ontario.

David Clark To Address Pelzer Safety Club

David Clark, editor of the Textile Bulletin, has accepted an invitation to address the Pelzer Safety Club on Saturday night, February 24th.

The Pelzer Safety Club is composed of the superintendents, overseers, second hands, repair men and all the ministers and doctors connected with Pelzer Manufacturing Company Mills Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Wide Sheetings Sub-Committee

George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, announced on behalf of the Cotton Textile Industry Committee that a Wide Sheetings Sub-committee of the Code Authority has been appointed to consist of the following:

C. A. Cannon, Kannapolis, N. C.; E. T. Gurry, Aurora, Ill.; Ernest N. Hood, Salem, Mass.; K. P. Lewis, Durham, N. C.; J. A. McGregor, Utica, N. Y.; Gerrish H. Milliken, New York; George P. Ray, New York; Elliott Springs, Lancaster, S. C.; Donald Tansill, New York.

Narrow Sheetings Group Elects Beattie

At a meeting in Atlanta of manufacturers of narrow sheetings, drills and twills manufacturers, S. M. Beattie, of Greenville, was unanimously elected president. It was understood that the meeting was called to organize this group to work with the Code Authority, which will be asked to appoint an advisory board to work with the group.

The present market situation was discussed fully at the meeting and it is considered likely that a plan for a temporary reduction in machine hours will likely be requested of the Code Authority.

It was shown at the meeting that this group of mills has lost a considerable amount of business in cotton goods due to the long delay in levying a compensating tax upon its two principal competing fibres, jute and paper. Taxes upon the latter were only recently made effective while the tax on cotton has been in effect since August 1st. In addition the taxes on jute and paper were said to average much less than the tax of 4.2 cents per pound on cotton.

Among those who took part in the discussion at Atlanta, in addition to Mr. Beattie, were W. D. Anderson, Paul A. Redmond, E. C. Dwelle, Lee Rodman, Allan Little, J. A. Miller, W. J. Vereen, F. B. Williams, and others.

General Motors May Buy Mills

Roanoke Rapids, N. C.—Rumors persist that General Motors, Inc., will take over one or more local mills to manufacture upholstery for cars. Several mill officials are reported out of town, possibly conducting negotiations.

OBITUARY

WALKER D. HINES

Walker D. Hines, first president of the Cotton-Textile Institute and one of the most prominent lawyers in America, died at Merano, Italy, last Sunday night as a result of an attack of apoplexy. Burial will be in Florence, Italy.



Walker D. Hines

Mr. Hines had been in Europe in recent months as head of the American commission advising Turkey on industrial work.

During his service with the textile industry Mr. Hines won the esteem and friendship of a large number of cotton manufacturers in New England and the South.

H. L. HOLDEN

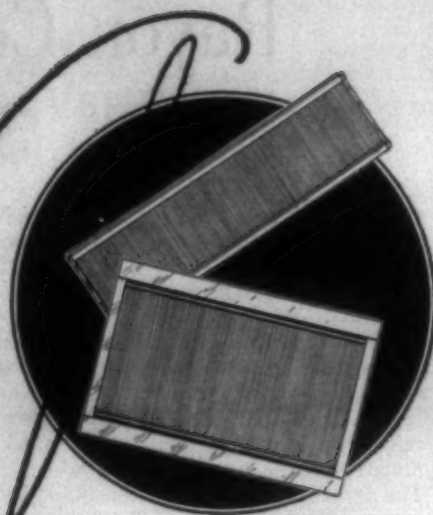
Lumberton, N. C.—H. L. Holden, superintendent of the Jennings Cotton Mills, died in a local hospital on Monday following a heart attack which he suffered on Sunday. He was 58 years old.

Mr. Holden had served with the local mills for many years and was very highly regarded in this section. He had also been connected with a number of other well known mills, having been superintendent of the Rocky Mount Cotton Mills before coming here.

MRS. HOWARD COOK

Atlanta, Ga.—Mrs. Howard Cook, wife of Howard A. Cook, vice-president of the Atlanta Brush Company, died at her home after an illness of several months. She was 39 years of age. In addition to her husband she is survived by two daughters, one son, a sister and three brothers.

Mr. Hines was director general of the railroads during the period of government operation in the war days. Until the organization of the Cotton-Textile Institute he practiced law in New York. He became president of the Institute in 1925, shortly after its organization, and served until 1929, when he retired and was named chairman of the board of directors. During his term of office he was engaged principally in organization of the industry, and the regulation of production.



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Rayon Consumption Increases 31% in 1933

TOTAL rayon consumption, including acetate, for 1933 increased more than 30 per cent from the previous high years of 1931 and 1932, according to the Textile Organon, monthly publication of the Tubize Chatillon Corporation. It describes the year as the most active in the history of the industry from the standpoint of both the amount of yarn sold and the length of the period in which no yarn for spot delivery was available.

The unadjusted rayon deliveries index for December is calculated by the Organon to be 324, which shows a continuation of the seasonal decline which began in October. The annual index of rayon consumption in 1933 thus becomes 385, which represents an increase of 31 per cent over 1932 and 22 per cent over 1931, the previous high year. It should be noted that for the purpose of this index "rayon" is defined as all synthetic yarn except acetate.

YARN MOVEMENT ERRATIC

The 1933 record consumption of rayon is described by the Organon as an erratic one. Beginning the year with a down-swing, consumption did not begin to increase until April. There followed the all-time peak month of May and thereafter shipments declined and maintained a shelf indicative of the productive capacity of the industry.

"This 1933 performance was primarily due to two factors," states the Organon. "First was the rapid development of the rayon woven goods market and second was the conservative pricing policy of the rayon producers. As regards price, we may compare the 1933 low price of each textile fiber with its 1933 high point and with the end-of-the-year price as follows:

Fiber Price Comparisons for 1933

	1933 Low Point		1933 High Point
Cotton	\$0.5095 Feb. 4	\$0.1175	July 18
Wool	0.43 Jan. 3	0.85	Dec. 4
Silk	1.165 Mar. 27	2.385	July 14
Rayon	0.50 Apr. 3	0.65	July 1

	Dec. 30
	Price
	\$-lb.
Cotton	\$0.1080
Wool	0.85
Silk	1.455
Rayon	0.65

"It will be noted from this table that rayon pricing during 1933 was not only conservative, but that it was most desirably stable at a reasonable level. There was no tendency on the part of the producers to exact very high, although obtainable, prices and then subsequently have to back-wash on these published price lists.

WOVEN GOODS MARKET

"The second factor of prime importance in making the 1933 market was the development of the rayon woven goods market. Development of this market was predicted not only on the pricing policy just described, but also on the basis of style, the adaptability and flexibility of various types of rayon yarns, the silk strike of September-October, and the culminating emergence of a rayon weavers group with the organization of the National Rayon Weavers' Association.

"Weavers became increasingly conscious of the many types of rayon available to them, and the many effects which were therefore obtainable in cloth. An excellent styling job was done only by the weavers themselves, but also by the weavers working closely with rayon producers and with retailers. The Paterson silk weavers' strike also served to place rayon in many 'silk mills' and fine cotton goods mills so that the market demand for goods made of the silky fibers might be supplied. And finally the National Rayon Weavers' Association has proven a most useful organization not only for reflecting the problems of weavers themselves, but also for promoting the orderly

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cloth means good running work
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C. B. Iler, Greenville, S. C.

F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga.

L. J. Castile, Charlotte, N. C.

production and distribution of rayon woven goods. Tied into a sequence in this way, the outstanding importance of the woven goods market to 1933 rayon consumption cannot be overstressed."

The Organon also points out that 1933 was also marked by a persistent increase in the size of the industry's productive plant. This was accomplished first by a continuing betterment of plant efficiency and second by an actual increase in new productive equipment. The Organon estimates the increase of the potential output of the industry during 1933 at approximately 15 per cent. It states that equipment now being installed, or planned to be installed before mid-1934, will add another 5 per cent at the least.

OUTLOOK FOR 1934

"We may assume that the potential operating capacity of the industry in 1933 was something slightly over 210,000,000 pounds and that consumption for the year was within 5 per cent of that figure," states the Organon. "Now if we further assume that productive capacity during 1934 will average between 240,000,000 and 250,000,000 pounds, then consumption would have to increase between 10 per cent and 20 per cent from 1933 to 1934 in order to make a balanced picture."

Three factors which may be regarded as unfavorable to rayon consumption in 1934 are cited by the Organon. The first is the two-year textile cycle which for the fourteenth consecutive year ran true to form in 1933. This cycle has been relatively high in the odd-numbered years and relatively low in the even numbered years since 1919. The Organon, however, stresses the fact that an exception to this rule occurred in 1922 due to a large, concurrent increase in general business. Should 1934 be a year of rapidly increasing general business, the Organon believes that rayon consumption might actually increase somewhat over the 1933 level.

The Organon cites as the second factor unfavorable to consumption the processing tax which the market expects will be imposed on rayon.

SILK CAMPAIGN INFLUENCE

"Third may be cited the relatively unfavorable influence which the new silk promotion campaign may have on rayon," states the Organon. "With United States silk consumption last year of about 62,500,000 pounds as compared with the 1929 high of 82,400,000 pounds, it can be seen that even if 1934 silk consumption did increase to the 1929 level (a very doubtful assumption) this would mean diverting only 20,000,000 pounds from rayon to silk. While this would be a consequential sum, to be sure, it is nevertheless true that such a diversion from rayon today at the 200,000,000-pound level is just about one-half as important as it would have been in 1930 with rayon consumption at the 100,000,000-pound mark.

"Turning to those factors which favor an increase in 1934 rayon consumption is first the powerful upward trend of rayon consumption since 1920 and continuing right on through the current business depression. Present data indicates that in only one case, namely, from 1929 to 1930, did consumption decline from one year to the next. A second and very important factor favoring the continuation and increase of rayon consumption in 1934 is the place which this fiber has in the weaving field today. It would seem clear that woven goods will make or break the rayon market this year. Nineteen hundred and thirty-four will probably put more emphasis on the promotion of rayon than ever before. It is possible that a part of this promotional effort may well be done by the producers collectively."

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Oliver B. Land

A Traveler for Every Fibre

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Selling At A Profit

The following are extracts from letters received this week from two prominent cotton manufacturers.

The first cotton manufacturer writes:

Accept my sincere thanks for the comments in your editorial department as to the necessity for the mills demanding sufficient profit on their sales to cover depreciation and interest on investment.

The second cotton manufacturer said:

I have a letter this morning from one of our salesmen advising that _____ Co. is offering goods for the _____ Mills in competition with ours, at ridiculously low prices. The only way they can make such prices is by giving no consideration to the large surplus which they built up during the war, and figuring that the income from same is reducing their manufacturing cost. It seems a pity that a mill cannot sell its goods based on its actual manufacturing cost without taking the advantage of such items.

In an address before the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina at Pinehurst, N. C., last November, Ralph E. Loper, industrial engineer, said in part:

A compilation based upon the Federal income tax returns from 1,060 cotton textile mills for 1926 shows that combining their profits and losses leaves a net deficit of \$32,463,000, after income taxes. Nineteen hundred and twenty-six may represent normal prosperity for industry in general, but it was an unfortunate year for the textile industry.

A careful study based upon income tax returns during five of these years (1926 to 1930) and upon published statements for years on which income tax data is not available indicates that the net deficit of all these cotton mills during this whole ten-year period was more than \$100,000,000, after income taxes.

In closing his address Mr. Loper also said:

Textile prices are still going to remain dangerously close to manufacturing costs for some time to come unless will executives watch their increasing costs very carefully and insist upon a price which at least includes something

toward interest on investment. It will call for the best efforts of mill executives and their selling agencies to secure prices which will assure their stockholders of interest on investment. This in turn is the best assurance to our employees that the improvement in wages and working conditions resulting from the code will be sustained.

From information which has been coming to us, manufacturers are not "watching their increasing costs" very carefully, as suggested by Mr. Loper, but are accepting orders which in many cases represent actual losses.

The managers guilty of such practices are not only sacrificing the best interest of their own stockholders but are forcing other mills to meet the competition and accept similar prices when much better prices could be obtained.

Even while mill treasurers are booking orders at prices which any competent accountant could show to be below cost, the following statements appear in the *Daily News Record*:

With unfilled orders again rising and stocks diminishing, the statistical status of print cloths continued superior to most other gray cloth groups.

* * *

Southern mills were described as "afraid of cotton." The basis was high and "going higher."

* * *

A number of merchants say it is clear to them that, before very long, we will be in a "boiling" market. The developments have come along so well—the broadest buying since last summer—practically all kinds of finished goods participating in a fair way—some having sold in really large quantities.

With it all, only a comparatively small percentage of the buyers have been in the market, which is what makes the whole picture look so striking. Drove of retail buyers have been coming into the city during the past few days, and flocks more are expected here this week.

These statements show that mills which are booking orders below cost, are doing so in the face of a very strong demand for cotton goods.

Mill treasurers apparently have not enough stamina to demand prices which will yield fair returns, when a sellers' market exists.

In many cases the selling agents are to blame because they insist upon their mills accepting the business, and in very few cases do the selling agents know to what extent production costs have been increased.

In some cases the selling agents do not care. To them the commission is the thing.

If cotton mills are to revamp their equipment and bring it to the point that goods can be produced at lower costs, they must have the capital with which to buy the machinery.

A continuation of the present policy of selling goods at cost or below cost, delays the purchase of machinery for replacement purposes.

It is time for the Cotton-Textile Institute to call names and cite a few instances of sales being made below cost of production.

A mill treasurer will yield to the insistence of

his selling agent and accept orders which can only be manufactured at a loss, but no treasurer would be willing to have such sales exposed to public view.

If the Code is worth anything it should protect a mill against being forced to sell below cost, in order to meet competition.

The time has come to publish the facts about a few below-cost sales including the name of the mills.

Suggestions From An Educator

The amiable proposal of Professor Krueger, of the faculty of the University of Chicago, that American wage earners who, we take it, are what he means by "the workers," forthwith arm themselves with revolvers, rifles, and machine guns, for civil bloodshed seems worthy of consideration from the viewpoint of that mooted question of academic freedom. We are all for freedom of thought and utterance, not only in the ordinary individual but also and perhaps especially in the forum of the higher learning. But does the principle of academic freedom imply a duty on the part of an educational institution to retain the services of a jackass? We would not deny the right of any member of a college faculty to have his own opinion of events or his own theories of policy and, having them, to express them. If a man believes sincerely in astrology or numerology we are all for his freedom to utter his faith freely, but does it justify his employment in the department of astronomy? We are all for Professor Krueger's liberty to diagnose and prescribe for our social ills, but after all an institution of education owes something to the minds and spirits of the youth whom it purports to educate and, while we may be the victims of the bourgeois ideology and thus shut off from the true light, it seems to us doubtful that the students of the university derive benefit from the guidance of Professor Krueger or any other educator of similar mental and moral condition.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Unions Losing Members

About three months ago two men connected with a cotton mill in a certain town came to see us. They were very much alarmed by reports relative to the success with which an outside organizer was meeting in his efforts to induce their employees to join a union.

Last week we were in that town and the two mill men were smiling. They said that we were right when we said that the employees would not for any great length of time pay dues and

that they had information to the effect that only a small portion of those who had joined were still paying.

We know the characteristics of the cotton mill employees of the South, particularly those with Scotch-Irish blood in their veins.

Their Scotch blood gives them a distaste for paying for something which they can obtain free and they have enough common sense to know that, while the mills are operating under the NRA, any just complaint against either hours or wages will be given immediate consideration by those in authority. They know that there is no need to pay anybody to represent them.

They have also taken note of the fact that their self-appointed saviours are living, without working, upon the amounts which working men take from their pay envelopes each week and pay as dues and that does not exactly please them.

Our reports from many sections of the South show that the enthusiasm is over and that the collection of union dues is becoming more and more difficult.

We recognize fully the right of any man to join a union, but we fail to see how any employee of a cotton mill can better himself by joining a union and paying dues while the NRA and the Textile Code give him full protection.

We predict that within a short time many of those who have been living on initiation fees and dues will be hunting for a job.

The Bankhead Bill

The opinion is growing that the passage of the Bankhead Bill to regulate the ginning of cotton will greatly affect the price of cotton. If the Government is to regulate the production of cotton mills we see no reason why they should not regulate the production of cotton gins, but politicians know that cotton farmers have more votes than cotton manufacturers.

Ill Advised

Although it may be treason to oppose anything desired by President Roosevelt, we are bold enough to say that his advocacy of the St. Lawrence treaty with Canada is unfortunate.

It will be a case of spending the money of the taxpayers of the United States for something that will benefit Canada and be of very little benefit to the people of this country.

We are opposed to pouring millions into the St. Lawrence Canal project and then being forced to contribute annually many other millions for its upkeep.



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EUGENE J. ADAMS

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

KANNAPOLIS, N. C.—Cannon Mills have recently completed installations of several thousand WAK pick counters purchased from WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Operation has been started on the ten full-fashioned hosiery machines purchased by the Elizabeth City Hosiery Company at the liquidation of Brumbach & Miller, formerly of South Temple, Pa.

BELMONT, N. C.—Hatch Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mills have just completed installation of the four additional knitting machines, recently purchased, making a total of 21 in operation at present.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Operations have been started by the Plymouth Hosiery Mills in the plant formerly occupied by the Royal Hosiery Mill. This property was recently purchased by W. A. Davis, president of the W. A. Davis Milling Company, and president of the new concern.

MOORESVILLE, N. C.—The Cascade Rayon Mills have been incorporated, with headquarters in Burlington, to operate the former Cascade Mills here. The company has an authorized capital of \$100,000 and the incorporators are J. Spencer Love, W. J. Carter and A. Glenn Holt, of the Burlington Mills.

HEMP, N. C.—Colonial Mills, Inc., of New York, Karl Robbin, president, has acquired control of the Pinehurst Silk Mills here. The mill will be under management of Mr. Robbins who will also be president. Other officers of Pinehurst company just elected are W. P. Saunders, vice-president, and E. A. Werner, treasurer.

KANNAPOLIS, N. C.—The Cannon Mills Company directors, at a meeting here, declared an extra dividend of 15 cents a share on the common stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on this stock, both payable January 20th to stockholders of record January 12th.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—Frank M. Bennet Company, 40 Worth street, New York, reports that it has been appointed selling agent for the Excel Manufacturing Company, Inc., manufacturers of cotton bedspreads. The new sales agent is showing a line of elaborate dobby patterns, all of cotton construction.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—The Neisler Mills Company, 66 Worth street, New York, has announced that it has been appointed sole selling agent for the Rhodes-Rhyne Manufacturing Company, Lincolnton, N. C. The Rhodes-Rhyne Mills are large producers of cotton crinkle bedspreads, cotton dobby bedspreads and bleached dimity bedspreads.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Parkdale Mills, Inc., with approximately two hundred and forty operatives on the payroll, has operated on a full time schedule for the past four years with the exception of only a few weeks during the depression. The mill building and the dwellings of the village have all been remodeled inside and out, painted and modern conveniences have been installed in all of the homes.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

CARTERSVILLE, GA.—Cartersville Mills stockholders have promoted John Fletcher Fowler from executive vice-president to president. B. C. Sloan has been elected vice-president; E. H. Haight, vice-president and secretary; S. P. Haight, treasurer, and R. C. Gordon, assistant secretary.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Parkdale Mills, Inc., manufacturers of yarns, in order to balance the spinning division production, has installed much new equipment. Included in this is 11 cards, two combers, two draw frames, one roving frame and four winders. The mills have been equipped with a new lighting system and the spinning and winding divisions with a modern air system. The new air system has proved a benefit in the automatic cleaning of the machinery. Many improvements have also been made in the mill village.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Contract was let last week for two projects aimed at improvement of cotton mill villages in South Carolina. A Rock Hill concern was low bidder on the job of installation of sewer and water facilities in 227 houses in the Springs Mill villages at Fort Mill. The work is to start at once. Contract for the construction of the community building of the Slater Manufacturing Company in Greenville County to cost \$20,000 was let to the Townsend Lumber Company of Anderson, with J. E. Sirrine & Co. of Greenville as engineers.

FRANKLINTON, N. C.—Don P. Johnston, who was appointed receiver for the Vann-Moore Mills following an action brought by the trustees for the bondholders, as noted last week, will continue to operate the plant pending a final action on petition of the bondholders for foreclosure of the mortgage on the property.

Mr. Johnson has made arrangements for at least temporary operation of the mill, looking either toward foreclosure as a going concern, or a reorganization of the company. He is hopeful that operations may continue on a profitable basis pending final settlement of the affairs of the corporation. Arrangements for temporary operating capital have been completed.

HICKORY, N. C.—The Shuford Mills, operating a number of units here and near Hickory, held their annual meetings here. Since 1932 the mills have been operating under the direction of an executive committee, appointed following the death of the late Alex A. Shuford, head of the mills, who died September 3, 1932. This committee was re appointed. It consists of Kenneth C. Menzies, G. H. Geitner, B. B. Blackwelder, A. Alex Shuford, Jr., and W. B. Shuford. Annual meetings of the stockholders will be held in the future the fourth week in January instead of the second week, as heretofore.

The Granite Cordage Company elected the following directors: G. H. Geitner, K. C. Menzies, B. B. Blackwelder, G. L. Lyerly, A. Alex Shuford, Jr., H. L. Ferguson, J. W. Warlick, W. B. Shuford and H. C. Lutz. Granite Falls Manufacturing Company elected the following directors: G. H. Geitner, K. C. Menzies, H. L. Ferguson, C. H. Geitner, B. B. Blackwelder, A. Alex Shuford, Jr., A. A. Whitener, W. B. Shuford and H. C. Lutz.

Officers of the Granite Cordage Company elected are: President, B. B. Blackwelder; vice-president, W. B.



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MILL VILLAGE PAINT—Is made of the highest quality materials for the protection of exposed surfaces of Mills and Cottages.

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and Pegs**

Rice Dobby Chain Company
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Through A

Classified Ad

In The

Textile Bulletin

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Shuford; treasurer, A. Alex Shuford, Jr., and secretary and assistant treasurer, J. W. Warlick.

The A. A. Shuford Mill Company elected the following directors: K. C. Menzies, G. H. Geitner, C. H. Geitner, B. B. Blackwelder, J. W. Warlick, C. V. Garth, A. Alex Shuford, Jr., H. L. Ferguson, W. B. Shuford and F. B. Ingold. These directors elected the following officers: President, B. B. Blackwelder; vice-president, W. B. Shuford; treasurer, A. Alex Shuford, Jr., and secretary and assistant treasurer, J. W. Warlick.

The Highland Cordage Company's stockholders elected the following directors: C. H. Geitner, K. C. Menzies, G. H. Geitner, H. L. Ferguson, A. Alex Shuford, Jr., J. W. Warlick, C. V. Garth, John G. H. Geitner, W. B. Shuford and B. B. Blackwelder. They elected the following officers: C. H. Geitner, president; G. H. Geitner, vice-president; A. Alex Shuford, Jr., treasurer, and J. W. Warlick, secretary and assistant treasurer.

DECATUR, ALA.—Manager C. W. Young stated that with between 200 and 300 skilled and unskilled operatives now at work in the Goodyear Decatur fabric plant, new operatives are being added daily. Personnel Manager W. S. Hunter explained that as various units of the large fabric mills are put into operation a thorough foundation for future operation is laid. The big mill, formerly the Connecticut Mills property, was purchased in November by the Goodyear interests. By adding daily to

their employees a payroll for Decatur has been built up that is being reflected in trade and the real estate circles.

ORANGE, VA.—The American Silk Mills have plans under way for the erection of an addition which will measure 65 by 135 feet, and will be two stories. With the addition to the mills between 200 and 300 will be added to the payroll when this department has been put into operation. Work is expected to be started early this month. It is understood that the work of constructing this addition will represent an expenditure of about \$24,000, and that local business men advanced the money in order to get this addition built, and this amount is to be replaced with interest within ten years.

Hosiery Association To Meet January 27

The Southern Hosiery Manufacturers' Association will hold its organization meeting in Asheville, N. C., on January 27th, at which time a large number of manufacturers are expected to be present. It is thought that officers and directors will be named for the coming year.

The Association is being sponsored by some of the leading hosiery manufacturers in the South and is expected to render a very useful service in the Southern field. T. R. Durham, formerly of Chattanooga, is secretary and maintains headquarters in the First National Bank Building, Charlotte.

Jacobs Co. Sells Many Lug Straps

The E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company, of Danielson, Conn., and Charlotte, N. C., report the sale of 197,195 reinforced "Verybest" lug straps during 1933, or the equivalent of more than 50,000 looms. This type of strap was invented by W. Irving Bullard, treasurer of the company, and was placed on the market for the first time in December, 1932.

Jacobs reinforced "Verybest" lug straps meet the requirements for standard equipment on X Model looms, all types of Draper and Crompton & Knowles looms, and is especially recommended by the manufacturers wherever higher speeds and heavy duty work require unusually long wear.

Pelzer Safety Club Meets

Pelzer, S. C.—The Pelzer Safety Club, consisting of section men, second hands, overseers and superintendents, held its regular monthly meeting at the Community House, January 6, 1934, at 7 o'clock.

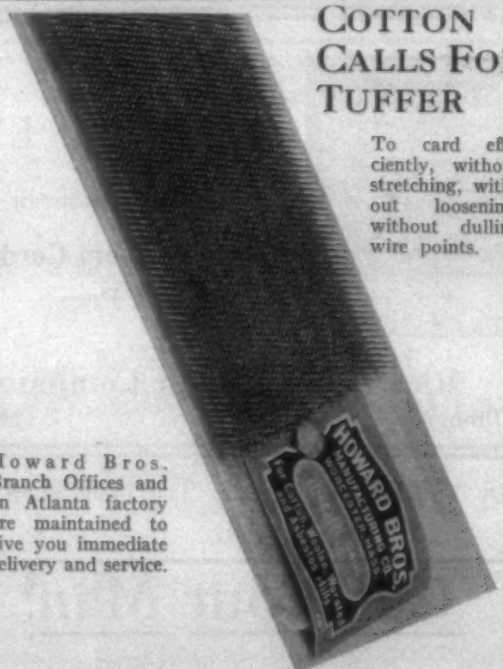
After a three-course dinner was served, the meeting was opened for business. Each overseer reported his safety work for the past month, the record showing no accident had occurred. After this the semi-annual election of officers took place, which resulted as follows: President, Jay Bradley; secretary and treasurer, W. P. Nicholson.

The meeting was then thrown open for a general discussion. Following this, the meeting was then turned over to the entertainment committee which had planned a very entertaining program. After several musical numbers had been rendered, the speaker of the evening, Professor Camack, of Ware Shoals, was introduced. As usual he entertained the club with his most interesting and appropriate jokes and poems.

The Pelzer Safety Club consists of approximately two hundred members and was organized nearly two years ago by E. W. Edwards, superintendent of Mills 1, 2 and 3. This club has met with unusual success and its accomplishments have been very outstanding.

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Loom Settings For Filling Clip Spot Leno Weave

BY H. H. WOOD

This weave is one of the most complicated of leno weaves. It requires three harness for the body or plain leno ground. Each additional harness is used for the tying in of the filling for the spot. This filling is floated on top of the plain leno weave and is tied down at intervals by these fancy or spot weaves. The clip or spot filling does not weave into selvage, but is looped around a cord which is carried by an extra harness frame and is raised or lowered when clip filling passes through shed. This weave is run on a box loom as it requires two or more shuttles. I will try and explain loom settings for this weave. Set loom with crank arm on front center,

raised to its highest position to eliminate strain on doup thread. This slackner bar No. 6 is held down by a spring fastened to floor and raises and lowers as doup frame Nos. 1 and 2 are raised or lowered. But it must not be allowed to raise high enough to interfere with weaving of threads A and B.

Fig. 3 shows douts standard No. 2 raised while No. 1 is lowered, carrying threads C and D to top of shed of cloth on left hand of threads A and B, while threads A and B are lowered. These two positions will give you a plain leno or ground weave.

Fig. 4 shows douts standard Nos. 1 and 2 lowered

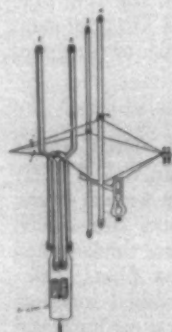


FIG. 1

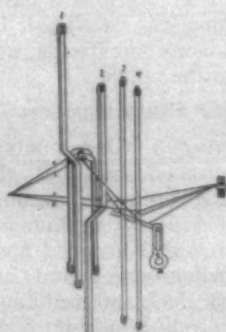


FIG. 2

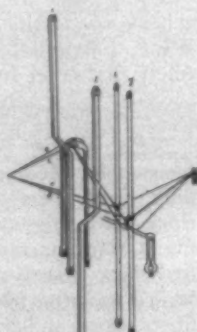


FIG. 3

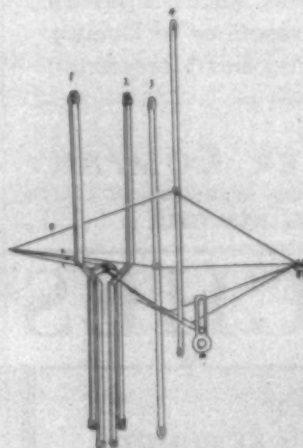


FIG. 4

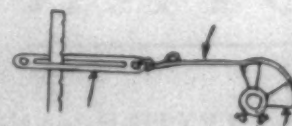


FIG. 5

place a cord around cloth tape-up roll and across whip roll, lower take-up roll and whip roll until string is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above race plate with with drop wire stand $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below string. Harness should be level when reed is 2 inches from cloth.

Fig. 1 shows the drawing of threads in douts and heddles and their respective positions when harness is level. Heddles 3 and 4 are set $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above doup harness so that thread A and B will not catch in doup slot at this position. I am showing in this drawing 2 doup units, one used for the plain leno or ground weave, the other the spot weave. They are both mounted on the same heddle frames. Heddle No. 3 carries the ground end, while Heddle No. 4 carries the fancy or spot weave. Heddles 3 and 4 are raised by a jumper motion. Heddle No. 4 is also raised by a dobby lever using a dobby jock link with a long slot in it, and an eye in each end. In Fig. 5 this jumper motion is at its top position; in Fig. 1 raising Heddles 3 and 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above doup needle.

Fig. 2 shows doup standard No. 1 raised while No. 2 is lowered, carrying threads C and D to the top shed of cloth on right hand side of threads A and B. The jumper motion at this point is lowered, slackner bar is

with heddle 3 also lowered, carrying threads A, C and D to bottom of shed, while heddle 4 is raised, carrying thread B to top of shed. This position is held for 2 picks while clip spot filling passes through shed and returns to its respective box and is looped at selvage by cord which I have mentioned. Jumper motion is lowered at this time. Heddle 4 is raised by dobby lever at this position. A leather strap or chain is used between dobby link and jumper so that when dobby lever is raised and jumper is lowered there will be a slack in some and will not interfere with harness motion. When jumper motion is lowered the end of slot of jack link nearest jumper should rest on dobby lever when dobby lever is lowered. See Fig. 5.

The continuation of Figs. 2 and 3 will give you a plain leno or ground weave, while Fig. 4 will give a spot weave. This covers only one thread tying down the spot weave. Fancy spots can be made by adding heddles and drawing threads in same as in Heddle 4 and doup 5, raising or lowering them as in Fig. 4. It is understood that each unit of threads which is drawn through doup needle 5 and through opening between doup standards are drawn in same dent in reed.

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STARCHES

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Eagle One Star
Foxhead Eagle Two Star
Eagle Three Star
Eagle Four Star

THICK BOILING STARCHES

Globe Pearl Buffalo
C. P. Special Famous N.
Hawkeye Peerless

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White Dark Canary
Canary British Gum

WARP sizing as well as printing, dyeing and finishing processes offer many problems in the use of starches, dextrins and gums. The selection of the proper products is of great importance. Listed above are products available for the purposes and conditions of exacting textile manufacturers.

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DEXTRINS AND GUMS

Neps and Similar Imperfections in Cotton

(Continued from Page 9)

and ribbon-like, possessing little or no secondary wall deposition. Fibers that are intermediate between these two extremes as regards wall thickness constitute the intermediate group, or medium-walled fibers.

Fuzz fibers constitute another fiber type. These fibers are short and usually very thick-walled, irregularly turned and twisted. They occur in various proportions on the seeds of most varieties of cotton, and their number in ginned lint is determined not only by the number originally present on the seed but by the closeness with which the cotton is ginned. They may be found in neps and therefore are here considered as forming a fourth fiber group.

It is realized that this classification does not represent four well-defined groups and that consequently it is a matter of personal opinion into which division a given fiber should be grouped. It is not within the province of this bulletin to consider the methods employed by various investigators to measure and define the degree of fiber maturity as represented by the thickness of the secondary wall. The purpose, here, is to present a simple outline for classifying rapidly the types of fibers that may be found in neps. Enough fibers and neps from various cottons were examined, however, to justify the conclusion that, for the purposes of this problem, this classification is sufficiently accurate.

Using these four fiber types as a basis, the following scheme of classification was developed, 15 kinds of neps being differentiated according to the type or types of fibers that enter into the tangle.

NEP CLASSIFICATION

Neps proper—entangled fibers only: Thick-walled fibers only, Medium-walled fibers only, thin-walled fibers only, fuzz fibers only, thick and medium-walled fibers, thick and thin-walled fibers, medium and thin-walled fibers, thick, medium and thin-walled fibers, thick-walled and fuzz fibers, medium-walled and fuzz fibers, thin-walled and fuzz fibers, thick and medium-walled and fuzz fibers, thick and thin-walled and fuzz fibers, medium and thin-walled and fuzz fibers, thick, medium and thin-walled and fuzz fibers.

Fragments of seed coat: Fragments of mature seeds, fragments of motes, fragments of seed coat and entangled fibers, foreign matter and entangled fibers, fragments from compressed fiber masses, fragments from dried diseased areas.

The number of fibers of each type entering into a nep is not considered in the scheme. Such information would be desirable, but it was found to be practically impossible to separate the individual fibers and be certain that none of them was broken in the process. Moreover, a consideration of fibers numbers would result in an unyielding system of classification. Therefore, a nep that contained many thin-walled fibers and a few fuzz fibers was classified no differently from one containing many fuzz fibers and only a few thin-walled ones.

Although the classifications of fibers and neps here described are based on observations made on a limited number of cottons, it is reasonable to suppose that they may be applied to most cottons. By using this nep classification in the study of a particular cotton it should be possible to learn what relationship, if any, the number and type of neps developed bears (1) to the proportions in which the various fiber types occur on the seed, and (2) to such measurable properties of the fibers as length, fineness, etc.

Certain investigators have attempted to distinguish between the type of nep that is formed during ginning and the type developed during the manufacturing of yarn. Bowman and Monie consider two classes of neps: Natural neps which occur in ginned lint and artificial neps which are produced during the manufacturing processes. Bowman describes the natural neps as consisting of short, comparatively whole, thin-walled fibers, whereas the artificial neps are made up of fiber fragments. Monie states that when immature fibers are removed from the seed "they contract, curl up, and in this condition entwine and firmly attach themselves to the good fiber" forming "white specks or excrescences on the surface of the fibers." These excrescences he terms "natural 'neps'." No illustrations are given and it is difficult to interpret exactly what is meant. He does not discuss the structure of artificial neps.

Summers, in discussing neps in yarn excludes "the so-called 'nep' formed in the card from normal cotton by faulty setting and grinding."

Walen describes the neps of yarn as being smaller, harder, and tighter tangles than are those occurring in the bale or in the picker lap.

It is to be expected that the neps produced during the manufacturing of yarn will possess more broken fibers than will the neps occurring in ginned lint, for many of the weak fibers are broken during the carding and drawing processes. It is also true that neps in ginned lint are, on the whole, larger and somewhat more loosely knotted than are the neps in yarn; yet many neps may be found in the lint which are impossible to tear apart without breaking the fibers. Nevertheless, the present studies give little or no basis for concluding that there is any essential difference between the neps occurring in ginned lint and those found in the products of the manufacturing processes.

CONCLUSIONS FROM STUDY

This investigation has led to several conclusions regarding nep formations in the particular cottons studied. How far these conclusions are true of cotton other than those included in this study is a problem for future consideration. The points brought out are as follows:

In most of the samples studied, thin-walled fibers entered into the greatest number of neps and thick-walled fibers into the least, neps that possessed medium-walled or fuzz fibers being intermediate in number. This observation, together with the fact that thin-walled fibers knot up alone much more readily than do medium-walled, thick-walled, or fuzz fibers, justifies the conclusion that in these cottons the thin-walled fiber is the most important type of fiber from the standpoint of nep formation.

There is evidence that the proportions in which the various fiber types occur on the seed, as well as other properties of the seed cotton, are factors that influence the number of neps developed during the ginning and spinning processes.

The number of neps appears to be increased during the manufacturing processes.

No essential differences were found between the composition of neps occurring in ginned cotton and those found in the products of the manufacturing processes.

The fibers in neps do not appear to be entangled in any definite manner. Large neps usually are an irregular tangled mass of fibers, whereas small neps frequently possess a definite central knot.

Abnormalities on fibers were not found to play an important part in nep formation.

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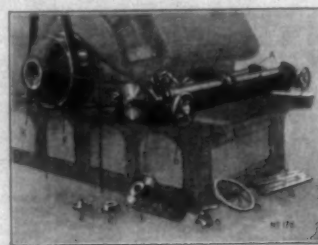
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New Schedule At York Mills Begun

York, S. C.—A reduced operating schedule has been put into effect at the Neeley and Travora Cotton Mills of York and will continue to prevail through January and February, according to an announcement made by the management of the mill, while at the same time, the operating hours have been somewhat changed. For the next six weeks, the mills will operate only 48 hours per week, two shifts of 24 hours each, six hours per day, four days per week. The first shift goes on duty at 6 a. m., working until 12 noon, while the second shift

goes on at noon and works until 6 p. m. The operating hours were formerly from 6 a. m. to 2 p. m. for the first shift and from 2 until 10 p. m. for the second shift. It is thought by the mill management that it will be possible to return to that schedule about March 1.

Textile Stocks Rise In Piedmont Area

Greenville, S. C.—With rising cotton prices and a better market for cotton goods prevailing since the first of the year leading mill stocks of the Piedmont section have moved up anywhere from \$1 to \$5 per share and

there is a good demand for various issues, according to Henry T. Mills, well known stock broker.

Mr. Mills said that offerings of the better mill stocks are slight, in spite of the fact that prices have improved greatly and there is a heavy demand for the well known issues.

Cannon School Burned

The James W. Cannon High School at Kannapolis, built and owned by the Cannon Mfg. Co., a \$100,000 structure, was destroyed by fire. The building was erected in 1924. It contained 20 classrooms, a large auditorium, the principal's office and a teachers' rest room.

R. L. Stowe Sees Trade Gains

Belmont, N. C.—R. L. Stowe, president of the Stowe Spinning Company and of the Sterling Spinning Company, an official of a number of other textile manufacturing plants, stated in an interview:

"I look for business in general to show a marked improvement in 1934 over that of 1933. I think the textile business will be much better if we can regulate production to demand. I think, too, that the guarantee of bank deposits will mean much for the country."

Establish Health Service

Lindale, Ga.—Miss Mae Young, health supervisor and village nurse of the Lindale plant of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company here, has gone to Opelika, Ala., to supervise the establishing of a nursing service in the Pepperell Manufacturing Company village at that place.

WANTED—Position as roller coverer; eight years' experience. Good references. J. F. T., care Textile Bulletin.



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Defends Mills Against Charges of Profiteering and Price Fixing

(Continued from Page 5)

than that paid him prior to July 17th for his longer working period. The interplay of these two considerations resulted in advancing labor costs per unit of product for the industry as a whole by 70 per cent.

"Moreover, we should not lose sight of the fact that the cotton mill is in many respects a consumer and it must of necessity purchase supplies, repair parts, machinery, fuel, power and other commodities from industries which last summer and since have been subjected to code provisions, with consequent increases in the prices of the commodities they provide; nor that the expectation of the acceptance or imposition of such codes has been operating to advance prices in other industries not yet under codes in a manner similar to that experienced by the cotton textile industry prior to the actual effectiveness of the Cotton Textile Code.

"The Cotton-Textile Institute has made an investigation with respect to the manufacturing costs of, and profit realized by, certain typical mills selected, using costs as of the month of August, 1933, and applying them to cotton, cloth, and yarn prices, as of September 8, 1933, shortly after the maximum price level had been reached; and, while these studies indicate a more favorable position than at the earlier period they still can fairly be said on the whole to represent at best only a very modest return upon the investment—indeed no return in some cases.

"In respect to the three most productive types of print cloths the cost studies heretofore mentioned indicated that if cotton had been purchased and cloth sold on the same day the mills would have failed slightly to earn full depreciation (without allowance for interest) even though operated at full capacity.

"Judging by three typical narrow sheeting constructions, mills producing this prominent product would have had an average return of 1.72c per pound after covering depreciation but not including interest, providing they were running at capacity. This corresponds to a rate of return of about 3½ per cent on the replacement investment in such mills as of that date.

"On four characteristic carded yarns the return after depreciation but before interest averaged 2.05c per pound if running at capacity, or about 4½ per cent on the replacement investment in such mills as of that date.

"On four characteristic carded yarns the return after depreciation but before interest averaged 2.05c per pound if running at capacity, or about 4½ per cent return on investment at replacement values. Had these carded yarn mills, however, been operating on schedules corresponding to demand in the years 1929 and 1931, the return would have been but 1.89c per pound or slightly over 4 per cent on replacement investment.

"The figures for four typical combed yarns indicate a return (on a similar basis) of 6.23c per pound or about 3¾ per cent on investment at replacement basis provided the mills were running at capacity. At the rate of operation justified by demand in the years 1929 and 1931 the corresponding return would have been but 1.12c per pound or about two-thirds of one per cent return on replacement investment.

"Coming to fine combed fabrics three widely produced constructions indicate that such mills, even if running at capacity, would have failed to earn full depreciation by over one-half cent per yard. At the rate of operation warranted by demand in the years 1929 and 1931 they would not only have failed to earn anything toward de-

preciation or interest but would have sustained a further loss, after such failure, of five-eighths of a cent per yard.

"The fact that the time required for an adjustment of conflicting views of employers, employees and Government representatives as to certain provisions of the code, particularly with respect to hours of labor and minimum wages, consumed nearly an additional month, of course led, during the interval, to a further condition of uncertainty which again encouraged speculative buying. Nevertheless it is a matter upon which all concerned are entitled to congratulate themselves that this pioneer code, dealing as it did with most important and diverse interests, was framed and approved in a shorter time than almost any other of the major codes; and there can be no doubt that its early promulgation and approval operated toward a stabilization of the price situation and to an elimination of buying speculation, which might otherwise have continued indefinitely.

"The period of even small margins over manufacturing costs was short-lived. This was doubtless due in part to some slowing down of the general pace of business, and undoubtedly also in large degree to the fact that buyers had anticipated their requirements during the period of rising prices to which I have referred. The result was that during the autumn months the manufacturers accumulated stocks in nearly every branch of the industry, and, with the withdrawal of buyers from the market, there was a gradual softening of prices.

"In carded yarns the monthly average price declined 18 per cent between August and December, with a decline of 39 per cent in the manufacturing margins. Similar declines in print cloths were 8 per cent and 18 per cent. In narrow sheetings they were 18 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively.

"As is usually the case with a falling market, so here the gradual price decline did not stimulate buying; on the contrary, there was evident the customary inclination of buyers to stay out of the market, except for immediate requirements, in anticipation of further price decreases. Yet with prices falling day by day, the manufacturer, in view of the stabilization of his labor and machinery costs under the code, was unable to meet the situation, as he might have done previously, by reducing his costs.

"The result of these conditions was that by the first of December the manufacturer's margin had again shrunk to a point where any return on investment for the industry as a whole had vanished.

"As illustrative of this fact, the same group of representative mills, to which I have heretofore referred, showed as of that date on the same yarns and fabrics results as follows, assuming operations sufficient to meet demand as of the years 1929 and 1931:

"Print cloth: 6/10c per lb. before interest.

"Narrow sheetings: 1.81c loss per lb. before interest.

"Carded yarns: 2.84c loss per lb. before interest.

"Combed yarns: 7.80c loss per lb. before interest.

"Fine goods: 3.43c loss per yard before interest.

"In the case of narrow sheetings, carded yarns, combed yarns, and fine goods, these results fell short of earning anything whatever toward depreciation by 0.68c per lb., 1.95c per lb., 3c per lb., and 2.60c per yard, respectively. Thus they represented direct losses."

Branson Host To Employees

Aiken, S. C.—A banquet was given on Tuesday evening, January 2nd, at the Barn Tea Room by Lanier Branson, president of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, to the office men, superintendents of the plants and department superintendents and their families.

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—The market for cotton goods continued strong and active last week. Sales were well in excess of production on print cloth yarn goods and sheetings. In general the market was better than at any time since last summer. Total volume of gray goods was very large. Colored goods trade was active, some sales of work cloth fabrics running as far ahead as May and June. Wholesalers were in the market for larger quantities and an increasing number of retail buyers were covering additional needs. Fine goods showed further improvement, sales being larger than for some time past.

Market sentiment is very optimistic, with many predictions of very large buying for the immediate future. One of the most frequently mentioned factors is that so far a comparatively limited number of buyers have been in the market, leaving much additional covering to come to light for the first quarter.

On coarse yarn gray goods prices were advanced on most lines during the week and buyers followed the advances with a minimum of resistance. Friday's business was at the highest levels for the week and for the current movement, although prices were still shradply under the highs reached last August, when the processor tax was first imposed. Trading was confined, however, to relatively few buyers by comparison with the number of buyers who had shown interest during the week. Contracts running into March were booked, but mills were still showing reluctance to sell some numbers beyond February. The feeling persisted that prices are due to advance considerably from current levels, and it was considered not unreasonable to expect the highs of last August to be touched before the current movement has run its course.

There was further good interest in fine goods, bringing total volume for the week up to a very appreciable aggregate yardage. Prices were strong and in several instances the majority of mills were holding for further advances.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4¾
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7¾
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8¼
Brown sheetings, standard	9½
Tickings, 8-ounce	18
Denims	15½
Dress gingham	15
Staple gingham	9
Standard prints	7

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The situation in cotton yarns was more active and more interesting last week. Buyers are showing increasing interest as cotton and yarn prices advanced. The curtailment of production of both carded and combed yarns is having a strengthening effect each week and sentiment among dealers here is that the market is headed for a period of active and sustained buying. Besides the new business coming through, there has been a noticeable improvement in shipments against past orders. Some yarn consumers are very slow to meet the advances, claiming that spinners' prices are too high. This has resulted in a somewhat spotty condition in the market, some mills reporting very much larger orders, while others have not been so much improvement.

Some disappointment has been expressed in the delay in placing of government orders for knit goods for relief purposes. These orders are counted upon to make for large sales of knitting yarns.

In carded yarns, recently there have been a good many blanket orders taken here, indicating the desire of customers to get themselves protected on their yarn, though they do not know now what type of yarn they may need later on. For the most part, customers appear to be trying to cover themselves for three or four months in advance, but what they now require is delivery of coarse numbers; which can either be used in work immediately or later. These contracts allow customers the option of calling for finer numbers whenever such are needed, during the life of the contracts.

The outlook, it is said here, is for considerably more contracting of this sort for sale cotton yarns, both in carded and combed peeler sorts, as customers indicate they expect substantially larger operations but are not yet sure of this.

Quotations on mercerized yarns and mercerizing twist two-ply combed peelers have undergone an upward revision, amounting to one to two cents for the coarser numbers of combed peeler and one to three cents for mercerized.

Southern Single Warps			
10s	27	40s	44
12s	27 1/2	40s ex.	45
14s	28	50s	50
16s	28 1/2	50s	50
20s	30	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
26s	34	8s	27
30s	36	10s	28
		12s	29
		16s	30
		20s	31
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Carpet Yarns	
8s	27	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
10s	27 1/2	and 4-ply	23
12s	28	Colored stripes, 8s, 3	
16s	29 1/2	and 4-ply	27
20s	31	White carpets, 8s, 3	
24s	32	and 4-ply	27
26s	34	Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
30s	37	8s, 1-ply	22
30s ex.	38	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23
		10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24
		12s, 2-ply	25
		16s, 2-ply	27
		20s, 2-ply	28 1/2
		30s, 2-ply	35
		36s, 2-ply	39
Southern Single Skeins		Southern Frame Cones	
8s	26 1/2	8s	26 1/2
10s	27	10s	27
12s	27 1/2	12s	27 1/2
14s	28	14s	27 1/2
16s	28 1/2	14s	28
20s	30	16s	28 1/2
26s	34	18s	28 1/2
30s	36	18s	29 1/2
36s	40 1/2	20s	30 - 31
40s	43 1/2	22s	31 1/2
		24s	32 1/2
		26s	33 1/2
		28s	34 1/2
		30s	36 1/2
Southern Two-Ply Skeins			
8s	27		
10s	27 1/2		
12s	28		
14s	28 1/2		
16s	29 1/2		
20s	31		
24s	33		
26s	34		
30s	37		

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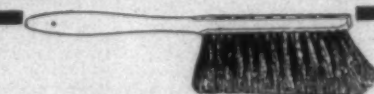
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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts of materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

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Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City. Sou. Offices, 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Headquarters, Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C.; Byrd Miller, Sou. Agt. Sou. Reps., Luther Knowles, Sr., Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; Luther Knowles, Jr., 223 Springs St., S. W., P. O. Box 466, Atlanta, Ga. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Office, Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office, 301 S. Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C. S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Detroit Stoker Co., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Dist. Rep., Wm. W. Moore, 180 Westminster Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps., E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Embree, Lynchburg, Va.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouse, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Mgr. Sou. Warehouse, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, W. M. Hunt, 1031 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 202 E. Front St., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Dimon Court Apts., Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga. Durant Mfg. Co., 1923 N. Buffum St., Milwaukee, Wis. Sales Reps., A. C. Andrews, 1615 Bryan St., Dallas, Tex.; J. B. Barton, Jr., 418 Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. J. Taylor, 339 Bloom St., Baltimore, Md.; H. N. Montgomery, 408 23rd St. N., Birmingham, Ala.; L. E. Kinney, 314 Pan American Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Eaton, Paul B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep., George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Esterline-Angus Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sou. Reps., Ga., Fla., Ala.—Walter V. Gearhart Co., 301 Volunteer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; N. C., S. C., Va.—E. H. Gilham, 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses, Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. D. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps., W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville,

Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps., Samuel Lehrer, Box 265, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt. Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 666, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 626 Rhodes Haverly Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Celchior, Mgr. Sou. Reps., E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hygrolit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Treas., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep., Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1283, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 515 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps., The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noojin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jewison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co. Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent). Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina—Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Husko Hardware House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee—Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep., J. P. Carter, 66 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 182). Salesmen, E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville,

Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 20th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place S., Birmingham, Ala.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps., R. B. MacIntyre, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 151 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep., Pearse Slaughter Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 202 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C. Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C. Spartanburg, S. C. New Orleans, La., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klump, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C. E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C. Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office, Charlotte, N. C. B. D. Heath, Mgr. Reps., Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C. Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga., John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St. N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Solvol Corp., 123 Georgia Ave., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Eugene J. Adams, Terrace Apts., Anderson, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C. Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Rep., Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C. H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps., W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps., Jasper C. Hutto, 111 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Stone, Chas. H., Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C. E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants, Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps., L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C., Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C., also stock room at 520 Angler Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga., with B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr. Southern Salesmen, N. H. Thomas, Gastonia, N. C.; J. McD. McLeod, 80 Church St., Bishopville, S. C.; B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; R. H. Mason, Gastonia, N. C.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., Webb Durham, 2029 E. Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

1933 Favorable Year For Rayon and Wool

Activity in the textile industry during 1933 was on a much larger scale than reported for the previous year, the Textile Organon, published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation, points out in its current issue. In the case of rayon consumption (exclusive of acetate yarn), this, the paper states, established a new high record for all time, being 31 per cent above 1932 and 22 per cent above 1931, which was the previous record year. Complete details covering actual figures on consumption are expected within the next 10 days.

Regarding wool, preliminary figures indicated a consumption of 650 million pounds on a grease basis, a figure about 120 per cent above 1932 consumption and approximately equal the 1931 takings. Domestic cotton consumption totalled about 6.3 million bales, or about 28 per cent more than the 1932 total.

Silk consumption in 1933 aggregated approximately 62,500,000 pounds, thus making last year the worst for the silk industry, from a consumption standpoint, since 1924. Compared with 1929, the high year, when consumption aggregated 82,400,000 pounds last year's consumption represents a drop of 24 per cent.

Commenting upon the action of the rayon market last year, the paper states "the 1933 record consumption of rayon was nevertheless an erratic one. Beginning the year with a down-swing, consumption did not begin to increase until April. There followed the all-time peak month of May and thereafter shipments declined and maintained a shelf indicative of the productive capacity of the industry."

As to the outlook for the current year, The Organon states that on the unfavorable side of consumption may be mentioned the two-year textile cycle which for the fourteenth consecutive year ran true to form in 1933. The second factor unfavorable to consumption is the processing tax which

the markets expects will be imposed on rayon in the near future, and third may be cited the relatively unfavorable influence which the new silk promotion campaign may have on rayon with the price factors involved.

Turning to those factors which favor an increase in 1934 rayon consumption, there may be mentioned first the powerful upward trend of rayon consumption since 1920 and continuing right on through the current business depression. A second important favorable factor is the place which this fiber has in the weaving field today. "It would seem clear," states the paper, "that woven goods will make or break the rayon market this year."

Scheuer Cotton Goods Chart

Scheuer & Co., textile brokers and consultants, are distributing the 1933 edition of their comparative cotton goods chart. This compilation has come to be looked upon as an official document—its scope and clarity make it most valuable.

It is a complete price record. Among other statistics, it portrays a price history of 64/60 38½-inch 5.35, the standard print cloth of the market, from 1913 to 1933. It records the highest and lowest mill margins and prices attained during this period; also the cotton crop and price movements. In addition, there are included the high and low quotations, by months, of a range of staple cotton fabrics and raw cotton for the years 1931, '32 and '33; likewise a similar record for 1926. The National Administration having indicated that it has set 1926 prices as its approximate objective, it was felt a comparison of these figures would be of some value. Production statistics covering the years 1927 to 1932, inclusive, are also reflected.

The increased costs created by NRA code conditions are treated separately, as is the processing tax. Thus, a more dependable comparison with previous years is made possible. Inasmuch as the textile code was the first to be passed, this latter record is of particular significance.

Establish Safety Record

Lincolnton, N. C.—With 375 operatives on the payroll, the Boger & Crawford Spinning Mill has operated 141 days without a lost-time accident. One department, the winding division, has operated 918 days without such an accident.



VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

GIBSONVILLE, N. C.

MINNEOLA MFG. CO.—ONE OF THE CONE MILL GROUP.

We had a very enjoyable visit at this mill. Everyone tried to outdo the others in extending a hearty welcome and every possible courtesy.

The Cone spirit of friendly interest in "the other fellow" makes the atmosphere of this place altogether delightful. The Golden Rule has been applied here, and found adaptable and workable in every-day business affairs.

The people are just one big family, and prove their love for each other in every conceivable way. If some one loses a cow, everybody chips in and buys him a better one. If an employee has a doctor or hospital bill, the crowd joins hands in giving aid. In short, the people of Minneola are practicing the rules laid down by the greatest teacher on earth.

Of course, there is little labor turnover here. Occasionally undesirables may locate, but only for a short time. They either become first-class citizens, or they can't stand the pressure, and get out. Everybody is happy and very much pleased with their good running work and fine overseers. They voluntarily declare that they "work for the best people on earth." What a fine compliment for the mill company and their splendid leaders!

THE CONE WAY

Christmas was especially happy for these employees, who all received an extra week's pay, and every family a big ham. In fact, this treat was given to operatives in all the Cone mills. This company divides profits with those who make profit possible.

The writer asked Superintendent John K. Rountree and the manager, D. M. Davidson, to submit names of operatives who had been at Minneola ten years or more. They laughed and said: "Just take the whole payroll." We found plenty who had been there 20 and 25 years, and would not swap jobs with the Governor.

Well, the first we knew, Superintendent Roundtree had delegated our old friend, N. T. Brown, general overseer of weaving, to have lunch prepared for us at the town's leading cafe. Nineteen years ago when N. T. Brown was superintendent of Pilot Mills, Raleigh, the writer was a guest in his home, where a little red-headed grandson, Freeman Brown, was just learning what his legs were for. Aunt Becky had a grand time with that chubby baby. Well, sir, he is now a handsome young man of 20, and in charge of the cafe where we were served such a nice lunch.

And did we go to that cafe in style? Ask our escort, R. K. Craven, overseer of weaving. He proposed riding "on the running board," but finding that our conveyance

(an Austin) had no such attachment, he perched on the back bumper and away we went, a novel sight to a bunch of boys.

THE KEY MEN

W. J. Jennings, overseer carding and spinning, is one jolly tease, and truly has our sincere thanks for his hearty co-operation in our work. I'm sure we secured 100 per cent of the key men in carding and spinning.

Besides his own subscription, there were B. L. Rogers, picker room foreman; G. J. Yow and Howard Shepherd, second hands in spinning; C. L. Younger, second hand in carding; J. F. May and Lee Harris, section men in spinning; J. H. Foster, section man around speeders; Jesse Stewart, card grinder; J. W. Andrews, drawing; J. T. Childress, overseer carding and spinning, second shift; J. V. Vickers, and goodness knows how many more.

N. T. Brown, general overseer weaving, was our first subscriber in the weave room. R. K. Craven, overseer weaving, rounded up all his key men, too, and was as nice to us as he could be. J. M. Waynick, second hand; W. P. Killette and J. L. Pettigrew are hustling loom fixers; W. B. Morgan, overseer weaving, second shift; Jack Randolph, second hand; C. J. Younger, color man; R. L. Seaford, overseer finishing, and his two second hands, J. H. Evans and G. P. Younger.

E. R. Gerringer, overseer of the packing and shipping department; T. J. Hoffman is supply man; J. U. Holt, master mechanic; J. F. Shelton, electrician; J. D. Patton, dyer; E. J. Cobb, yard foreman, and J. A. Rudisill were two key men we failed to locate.

A TEXTILE CLUB

The carding and spinning club, with a large number of interested members, keep things pepped up. It is five years old and well established. They work hard, but play some, too, and barbecues and fish fries are among the popular outdoor recreations. W. J. Jennings, overseer carding and spinning, is president; J. T. Childress, overseer on second shift, carding and spinning, is secretary; C. L. Younger, second hand in carding, is treasurer.

THE COMMUNITY COTTAGE

We were delighted because Superintendent Roundtree saw to it that we visited the Community Cottage, where Miss Georgia Clapp, a charming woman, is in charge, and is deeply interested in the girls of Minneola Mill. There are pretty grounds for games and picnics, and it is altogether a delightful and attractive place.

Twelve new houses of five and seven rooms each have recently been built; they are modern and very pretty. A seven-room house rents for 85 cents per week.

A nice cafeteria in the mill, in charge of M. Schwartzman, is a convenience for the operatives.

A man and a mule are kept employed by the management to plow, plant and work gardens for the operatives.

There are lots of interesting people here and we are

hoping soon to have some of their pictures for this department. Mr. Craven had secured a photographer and was having some made when we left.

We asked especially for pictures of "Uncle John" and "Aunt Mary" Voorhees, a 76-year-young couple of weavers, who work every day, and lead in production!

It is beautiful around the mill in Springtime, with roses all over the fence, and others flowers and shrubbery lending beauty to the scene.

We thank Superintendent Roundtree, manager Davidson, the overseers and everyone, for the lovely reception given us at Minneola.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Raleigh is certainly short on manufacturing, especially in the line of textiles. Raleigh Cotton Mills, and the pretty Caraleigh Mill, have long since ceased operations, but the old Pilot is running right along on full shift. hour shifts.

Few mills can boast of a larger or finer array of various kinds of goods and patterns. Mr. Tatum, head official, is due great credit for saving Pilot Mills for the town and hundreds who find employment there. Had it not been for his tireless efforts, this mill, like others in the city, would now be silent.

C. A. Davis, the likeable young superintendent, is ever on the alert to keep things going nicely. J. E. Cole is overseer carding; W. B. Warren, overseer spinning, warping and slashing. (We stopped at his home a few moments to say "howdy-do" to Mrs. Warren, and had the good fortune to see their married daughter Roxie, and her hubby, Mr. Hoagland.

J. L. Beaver, whom we last saw in Opp, Ala., could not stay away from old N. C., and is here as overseer weaving.

P. N. Hughes is overseer dyeing, and certainly knows his colors; E. T. Davidson, master mechanic, is a pleasant young man; we had the pleasure of meeting his charming wife, too. C. E. Damely is overseer the cloth room.

We have a nice list of Bulletin readers here, and hope to call around again about next August. Pilot Mill is a favorite of ours, and we have arranged to have two expiration dates, so that we can go twice a year—in Jan. and August.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

ENO COTTON MILLS

We found a fine group of officials and overseers here—a place we had not visited in many years. However, with one exception the same overseers are on the job.

On our former visit this mill was on colored goods. Now the product is beautiful high-grade broadcloth, with the mill on two eight-hour shifts.

When we asked for James Webb, we were surprised to find such a young man. Same way about Superintendent J. P. Hughes. But we found them both cordial and friendly, and conditions there attest that these young men are efficient.

A. E. Barneycastle, overseer carding, is the youngest overseer, in point of service; A. B. Summey, spinner, has been here 26 years; C. M. Higgs, overseer weaving, 18 years; J. A. Whittaker, overseer cloth room, 21 years; G. W. Utsman is master mechanic.

We called on Superintendent O. G. Parsley at Belle Vue Mfg. Co., but at the wrong time of day and missed him. Hope to see our friends there later.

HAW RIVER, N. C.

TABARDREY MFG. CO.—THE CONES OF GREENSBORO ARE INTERESTED HERE, TOO.

The name "Tabardrey" was coined by the president, S. S. Paine, of Greensboro, by taking three letters each from the names of his three children, we were told. Anyhow, it is a beautiful and musical name.

Alfred Holmes, superintendent, is a Northern man—but the kind who readily adapts himself to the South and endears himself to the hearts of the people. The writer enjoyed meeting him. He has made many loyal friends since coming South, and we heard many nice things said of him.

H. T. Varner, overseer carding and spinning, was our friend of long ago whom we had lost sight of. W. H. Troxler, second hand in carding, was another; W. H. Huffstetler is overseer weaving and cloth room; J. W. Thompson, master mechanic.

This mill is building an addition for 260 more looms. The product is corduroys and moleskin. A finishing plant, Granite Finishing Works, owned by Proximity Mfg. Co., of Greensboro (a Cone Mill), finishes the goods right in Haw River; and that corduroy is of the same high quality that marks every product manufactured by this excellent company.

We truly have enjoyed scouting around in our home State, and beg to say

"Go where you will there are
No people finer
Than those you find in
North Carolina."

They may come from "summers else" but if they stay here long they catch the spirit of friendliness and become one of us to such an extent that it's hard to tell "tother from which."

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WANTED—Position as overseer carding, spinning, separately or combination. Would accept position as assistant superintendent. 20 years' experience in manufacture of warp, filling and hosiery yarns; 14 years with present employers. Strictly sober and good manager of help. Can furnish best of references. J. F. L., care Textile Bulletin.

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WANTED—Position as overseer carding and spinning, or preparatory department. 17 years' experience on cotton warp filling and hosiery yarn. Strictly sober and good manager of help. Can furnish best of references. W. W. S., care Textile Bulletin.

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240 Looms
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Low Taxes—Good Location
A Bargain
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Bemberg Fabrics

In Style Show

An interesting group of new spring wearing apparel featuring fabrics of Bemberg will be presented at the style showings of the National Retail Dry Goods Association this week at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Two jacket dresses will be shown from Simon Costume and Dress Company, one imprinted sable crepe from Stebli Silks Corporation, the other in a triple sheer from Galey & Lord, Inc.; an evening gown by Miss America dance frocks featuring a novelty satin from Princess Fabrics, Inc., an evening gown by Polonaise Dress Company in sveda chiffon from Galey & Lord, Inc., a swim suit from Jantzen Knitting Mills in "Sunshine" of Bemberg and Lastex and a swim suit from Goldlac Sportswear, Inc., in a cross-dye fabric from Crestwood Mills.

A wide variety of new fabrics for piece goods, hosiery, intimate apparel and accessories made of Bemberg will be displayed in the American Bemberg Booth No. 49.

U. S. Textiles

Losing in Fight

Distributors of American textiles in the Philippines are at the point of conceding the local market to Japan.

Advancing prices in the United States under the NRA, coupled with the low exchange rate on the yen, have resulted in a situation wherein the present tariffs are insufficient to protect American cotton goods in the Philippines from Japanese competition.

Furthermore, the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods, which pretty effectively kept Japanese cotton imports down for some two years, apparently is breaking. Since most retailers in the Philippines are Chinese, this is an important factor.

Attempts to have the last legislature enact further tariff protection were fruitless, partly because of the jam attending consideration of the Hare - Hawes - Cutting Independence Act.

With efforts of American cotton goods distributors having failed locally, they are turning to Washington in their search for relief.

One of the principal distributors cabled his head office and said if relief were not forthcoming from some quarter soon, the local market would definitely be lost to American cotton goods.

*The Code dictates
hours - per - spindle*

but —

**RINGS dictate your
production - per - spindle !**

Your spindles will run as fast as your rings will let them. The traveler-and-ring combination is the "bottleneck" that restricts spinning and twisting production. To achieve maximum production, give every spindle a perfect ring. Diamond Finish Rings with their exceedingly high polish, break in within a few days, generally without lightening travelers. Within a week after installing the far higher speed is giving you substantially increased production per spindle — PLUS better work.

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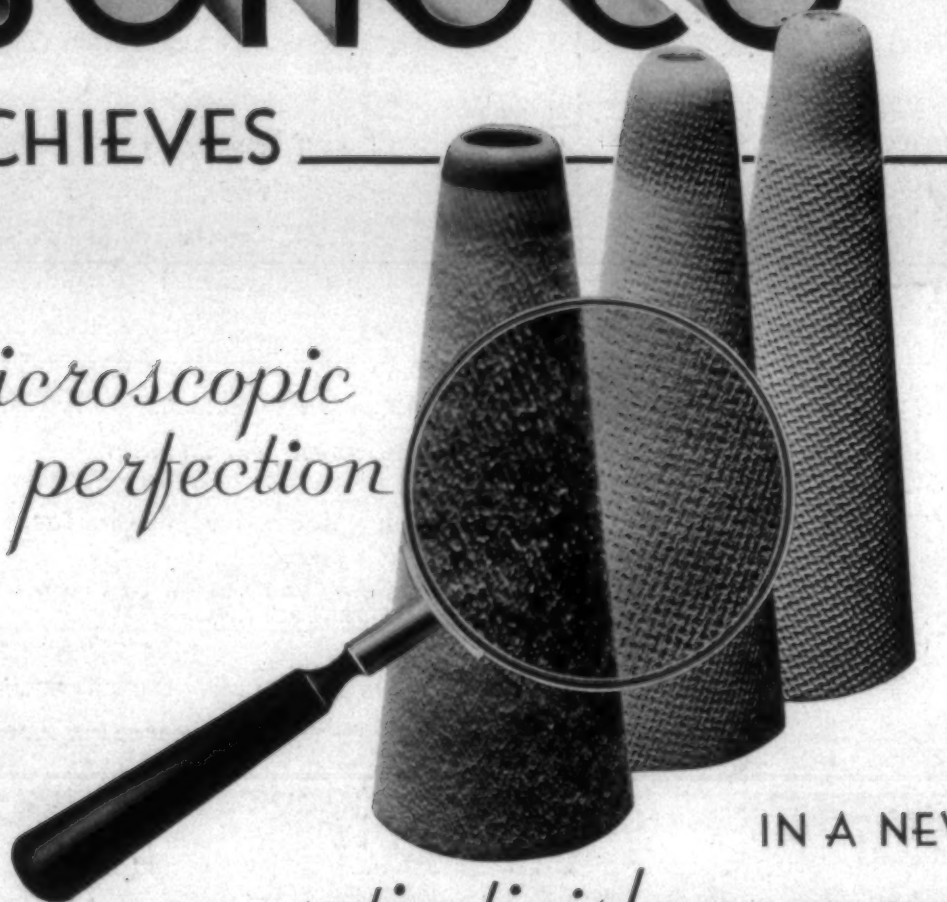
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perfection*



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for SILK and
RAYON YARN



THIS new Satin-like softness we have achieved in further development of our Velvet-Surface Cone is hardly visible to the naked eye—but in actual use has quickly proven its superiority. The finest silk and rayon yarns wind-on perfectly, and deliver smoothly and evenly to the last turn.

NOTE: Compare surfaces of three cones illustrated—Corrugated—Old Velvet Surface and New Velvet Surface. In perfecting this New Surface two other important improvements were developed—a better, more uniform and absolutely smooth nose finish and a greatly superior mandrel-gripping surface inside.

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